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THE BUDGET.

On the whole, Mr. Gladstone's Budget has been very favourably received. Everybody who pays income tax likes to be charged a penny less in the pound; and most persons will approve of the repeal of the paper duties, which (the House of Lords being willing, as doubtless we shall find it) will cease to be levied after the 1st of October next. The Budget is praised by all the London morning papers except the *Herald*, which accuses Mr. Gladstone of having cut off the paper duties with the view of conciliating Mr. Bright, and the *Morning Advertiser*, which grumbles on behalf of the licensed victuallers at the increase of the duties on spirits, and, moreover, taunts Mr. Gladstone with subserviency to the loud-speaking member for Birmingham. The *Times* writes as if it cared but little, one way or the other, what becomes of the paper duties, nor is it yet known whether, after the 1st of October, it will lower its price or still retain it at four times that of the *Telegraph* and *Star*. Its own announcements on the subject have been contradictory. First it told its readers that it would give them the benefit of the reduction; afterwards it set forth that, as the public liked to have one thing of every kind really good, other journals might come out printed on straw paper, rice paper, green paper, blue paper, or whatever fabric and colour they fancied, but that no change would be made either in the appearance or price of the *Times*. We cannot understand, for our part, why the *Times* should lower its price any more than the *Quarterly Review*, *Blackwood's Magazine*, or any other expensive periodicals which occupies the highest position in the class to which it belongs. The telegraphic news is now the same in all the morning papers, except that occasionally the *Times* publishes a special telegram from one of its "own correspondents" which does not find its way so quickly to journals dependent exclusively on Reuter for their latest intelligence. But we all know which publishes the best original articles, and, above all, the best leaders; and it is notorious that no such copious and well-written correspondence has appeared as in the *Times* on such subjects of national interest as the Crimean War, the Indian Mutiny, the War in China, the laying down of the Transatlantic Cable, the Visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada and the United States, and, at present, the secession of the Southern from the Northern States

of America. Those readers who can scarcely tell good from bad writing (who, perhaps, even prefer the bad), but who think it an advantage to purchase a newspaper that they may call their own, would still prefer the *Chronicle* or the *Telegraph* at a penny to the *Times* at the reduced price of threepence, while that large class who read the *Times* at the rate of a penny an hour would scarcely be increased by a diminution in the prime cost of each copy of the journal in question. And, by-the-way, in considering the relative dearness of the *Times*,

the thinness of the paper, they are equally unavailable for wrapping up parcels.

As to Mr. Gladstone's mode of presenting the Budget there could not be two opinions. Nothing could be more interesting, nor, apparently, more clear, though on this latter point we are not inclined to speak with so much certainty as on the former; it is as a literary work, and not as the exposition of a financial scheme, that we especially admire Mr. Gladstone's speech. He told the House that a very curious tract might be

written on the history of wine-drinking in this country, and at once proved his assertion by the particulars which he brought forward on the subject of port and claret, and the manner in which the consumption of each had been affected by legislation since the period of the Hanoverian succession. Here he had occasion to refer to the recently published "Autobiography of Dr. Carlyle." Afterwards, while on the subject of the income tax, he enlivened his observations with a quotation from Sydney Smith; and, in allusion to the distant possibility that some future Chancellor of the Exchequer might do away with that tax altogether, said that some future poet might be able to sing of such a Minister as Mr. Tennyson had sung of Godiva, though he did not suppose the means employed would be the same—

He took away the tax
And built himself an everlasting name.
Altogether this was a speech quite worthy and eminently characteristic of that statesman who, while giving what in any profession would be considered more than a good day's work to politics, also finds sufficient time in the twenty-four hours for literary studies of the most varied kind. A French review pointed out the other day that this Minister and orator, with all his labours in the Cabinet, the study, and in Parliament, had leisure to translate Italian poems and write treatises on Homer. And also to read the current literature of the day, to say nothing of contributing



"FEEDING THE BABY."—(FROM A PICTURE, BY EDOUARD FRERE, IN THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.)

and of the professedly cheap papers, it is worth considering that, while it is impossible to get as much as a penn'orth of reading (at a penny an hour) out of the former, you can for the same diminutive sum entitle yourself to peruse the whole of the latter, to say nothing of the advantage of not having a mass of printed paper lying about the house afterwards. The material on which the penny daily papers is printed will not burn; so that the *Star*, the *Telegraph*, the *Standard*, and the *Chronicle* are not of the slightest use for lighting fires, while, owing to

it in more ways than is generally imagined—this periodical might have added.

Of course, however, the great point to consider in a new Budget is, not whether it is brought forward in an able and interesting speech, but whether it is satisfactory in itself. That of the present year appears to please almost every one. At all events, there are very few persons who will or can make objections to it. Those who comined last Session that the Government proposed to benefit the consumers of paper at the

expense of the income-tax payers can utter no such complaint now. The very poor, to whom a small reduction in the price of tea would have been important, have no opportunity of making their voices heard at all. They have the penny newspapers, it will be said; but would the proprietors of those sheets hesitate for one moment between their own interests and those of their subscribers? That great type—that favourite representative man of the middle classes—the gentleman who lives on £300 a year, will gain exactly 25s. annually by Mr. Gladstone's reduction of the income tax. If tea had been cheapened threepence a pound the individuals or families possessing the income in question—allowing, on the average, a pound of tea per week to each—would have saved in the year only thirteen shillings. Threepence in the pound of tea would have been something to the poor man; but to the man of moderate means it is as nothing, compared to a penny in the pound sterling.

FEEDING THE BABY.

We have always believed that a truly domestic subject, happily treated, is sure to make the fame of any painter who is capable of appreciating and producing it; but then it certainly requires not only quick and complete appreciation, but real love for the ordinary human susceptibilities which are exhibited in every-day life, before the artist is competent to fulfil the task of painting a picture at all certain to appeal to the great mass of the people. That great artistic ability is also necessary need scarcely be insisted on, since the subject involves the challenging a host of critics, each of them quite competent to give an opinion on one or other point of the picture presented to them. But, then, what a triumph it must be to produce such a work, one by which such subtle feelings and sympathies of humanity are evoked as cause people to look lovingly on the scene depicted as an exposition of their own hearts, a picture before which mothers may stand half laughing, half crying, and feel that there their own dreams of maternal tenderness find some expression; a picture by which strong men stand, and, gazing on it, feel a tremble of the lip and a quiver of the cheek.

M. Edouard Frere has this year exhibited a charming little picture, called "Feeding the Baby." As will be seen by our Engraving, it consists simply of three children—but the story is complete. With what manifest confidence does the little motherly creature who has charge of the infant turn up the spoon, that the last drop from its point may not be lost! With what inquiring wonderment does the urchin regard the whole process of feeding the little creature in his sister's lap! The whole picture is admirably conceived, and will undoubtedly be a universal favourite with those who, like ourselves, are glad sometimes to escape from the classic and heroic and come back to the purely natural.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

Rumours of a breach between Russia and France are rife, and the following note in the *Moniteur* is regarded as an effort at conciliation:

The late events at Warsaw have been unanimously commented upon by the French press, with the sentiments of traditional sympathy which the cause of Poland has always excited in the west of Europe. But these of interest would ill serve the Polish cause if they had the effect of misleading public opinion by allowing it to be supposed that the Emperor of France encourages hopes which he could not satisfy. The generous ideas displayed by the Emperor Alexander since his accession to the throne, especially in the great measure of the emancipation of the peasants, are a certain token of his desire to likewise effect the improvements admitted by the state of things in Poland. It is only wished that he may not be prevented from so doing by manifestations of such a nature as to place the dignity of the political interests of the Russian empire in antagonism with the tendencies of its Sovereign.

The massacres of Warsaw have excited the pity and anger of the population in every department of France, and have produced the warmest sympathy for the Poles. So say the Prefects in their latest reports to the Minister of the Interior.

The *Pays* says:—"Orders have been transmitted to Toulon to complete the fitting out of the transport-vessels destined to bring back to France the troops now in Syria."

The *Pays* gives a denial to the report that it was intended to withdraw the French troops from Rome.

It is now said that the Emperor will neither go to Compiegne nor Fontainebleau this spring. According to present arrangements his Majesty will leave the Tuilleries for Châlons early in May, to inaugurate the camp, and on his return will take up his residence at St. Cloud for the summer.

SPAIN.

According to all the accounts from Madrid the Spanish Government are quite prepared to take possession not only of St. Domingo but also of Hayti, if they meet with no obstacle on the part of foreign Powers. We hear, indeed, that "the Haytians have demanded the protectorate of Spain in order to preserve the administrative and judicial powers of their Republic."

It is expected that the Empress of Austria will shortly visit Cadiz, on her return from Madeira, where she has been staying for the purpose of recruiting her health.

The Spanish Ministry have prohibited the publication of the Duke d'Aumale's pamphlet in Spain, on the ground that they desire to live upon good terms with a friendly country.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Austria not only herself refuses to recognise the title of the "Kingdom of Italy," but, according to certain confidential despatches published by the *Opinione*, she has instructed her representative at the Federal Diet at Frankfort to engage the Diet not to acknowledge this new title or to receive any Ambassador from Italy at Frankfort.

Much interest has been excited lately by two or three telegrams from Vienna describing that city as in a state of something like insurrection, to repress which it was necessary to call out the troops and plant cannon in the square of St. Stephen. It appears that the disturbance merely arose from a private quarrel between two Radical notabilities, in which the people took different sides, and might have been easily suppressed by the civil powers had not the nerves of the authorities been shaken by the late proceedings at Warsaw. The whole affair ended by the arrest of some sixty of the rioters, who, after a short imprisonment, were to be dispatched to their homes.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* publishes a decree appointing the hereditary representatives of the non-Hungarian provinces in the Upper House. The decree reserves the appointment of the members for Croatia, Hungary, Slavonia, and Transylvania, until the question in what manner these provinces should be represented has been settled. Among the members appointed are the Protestant Superintendent; the three poets Francis Grillparzer, Anastasius Grün, and Frederick Holm; and Baron Rothschild.

The Austrian Provincial Diet elected its members to the Council of the Empire on the 20th. All the members elected belong to the Right, or Conservative, side of the Diet.

The Central Congregation of Venetia have refused to send representatives to the Council of the Empire.

The Diet of Zara has voted an address expressive of loyalty to the Emperor, and has elected members to the Council of the Empire.

A letter recently addressed by Field Marshal Benedek to the Army has caused great anger amongst the Hungarian nobility. General Benedek, after expressing a favourable opinion of the new Constitution of Austria, goes on to say:—

Whence arise the difficulties, and who are those who oppose the success of this work? Abroad, hostile Governments, and, protected by them, restive and ever active revolutionary agents of all countries, who, animated by an implacable hatred of Austria, wish at any price to prevent the peaceful success of our new institutions, and seek by bribery and false representations to plant and nurture discontent. At home, lawyers and doctors without practice, journalists in quest of money and notoriety, discontented professors and teachers, who are all anxious to play a prominent part, and thus open a career for themselves; the inferior nobility, which is involved in debt, and for whom Providence itself could not invent a Constitution to satisfy them or pay their debts—men who from vanity like to hear themselves speak (and only Opposition speeches please); and, lastly, certain *cowardly magnates* (*eineigfeigen magnaten*) who, trembling to place their popularity at stake, and fearing the present moment, forget that, unless they heartily and steadfastly support the throne, the ground will open under their own feet.

The allusion to "certain cowardly nobles" has provoked a reply which has been subscribed by about 120 out of 170 members of the Upper House who are at this moment in Pesth. Those who have not subscribed include the Bishops and those holding official positions under the Government.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

According to several Parisian papers, a Russian army of 50,000 men has been concentrated on the Pruth, and placed upon a war footing. The cause of this movement is said to be the disturbed condition of European Turkey. Austria, too, is represented as having made some movements of the same kind, but without any intention to order her troops to cross the frontiers.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that the Emperor is about to proceed to Moscow, accompanied by the Empress and the Hereditary Grand Duke. This journey will enable the Czar to judge from personal observation of the good impression produced in the country by the abolition of serfdom.

Prince Gortschakoff has issued a proclamation prohibiting any assemblage of persons for the purpose of political discussion, and announcing that the maintenance of order must nowhere be intrusted to a delegation of citizens. We learn, however, and with much gratification, that the Government have not imposed any war contribution on the people of Warsaw for the maintenance of the army, as had been reported.

Several arrests have taken place at Warsaw in consequence of the singing of patriotic songs in the churches. The Minister of Public Worship had prohibited national prayers in the churches, and some of the higher schools have been closed. All the Russian troops in Poland are concentrated at Warsaw. It is said the Cossacks set fire to the city of Chelm for the purpose of plundering it.

The Government has decided on sending M. Platanoft, instead of M. Wielopolski, to St. Petersburg, to give an account to the Emperor of the state of things in Poland. The *Pays* announces that the movement is extending to Volhynia, Lithuania, and Posen.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

The Paris papers publish a telegram from Constantinople, dated the 18th instant, containing the somewhat improbable assertion that the Porte has sanctioned the reunion of the Danubian Principalities under Prince Couza, and that no opposition has been offered to the resolution by any of the diplomatic representatives. The National Assembly of Moldavia has passed a vote for reuniting the two Assemblies of the Duchies, in order to deliberate on a new law in reference to the relations between the peasants and their landlords.

The Consuls of the various European Powers have summoned the Montenegrins and insurgents to raise the siege of Niksiki, which is reduced to the last extremity, and fears are naturally entertained that cruelties will be perpetrated on the inhabitants.

The Marquis de Lavalette is said to have had an interview with the Grand Vizier, at which he signified the resolution of his Government to insist on the execution of the "hatti-humayoun;" and hinted that, if immediate and satisfactory steps towards this be not taken, Syria will be held as a "national guarantee" till it be done.

The Sultan's new financial scheme has been published. It differs widely from that proposed by Sir Henry Bulwer, and is said to give general dissatisfaction.

Omar Pacha has been nominated to the command of the army in Roumelia.

AMERICA.

There is evidently much warlike preparation going on in the United States; but whether North and South intend fighting each succeeding mail makes it more difficult to say. It was generally supposed that the news by the steam ship Africa, which left New York on the 10th inst., would put an end to this uncertainty; but up to that time hostilities had not actually commenced. The centre of attraction is now Fort Sumter. According to the *New York Herald*, the Federal Envoy (Colonel Lamont, Mr. Lincoln's law partner) had announced to the authorities of South Carolina that the Government was about to supply provisions to Major Anderson, and that, if any resistance were offered, force would be employed.

Two transport-ships, with 500 troops and a quantity of war material on board, accompanied by the cutter Harriet Lane, sailed under sealed orders. Their destination is reported to be Fort Sumter. There are other rumours of a more serious character, but, as they are said to be "exaggerated," they are at present unworthy of attention. We must add, however, that the *Times* is "informed on good authority that at the departure of the last mail the Government at Washington was on the point of sending troops to Texas in order to recover that splendid province from the Secessionists."

CHINA AND JAPAN.

A telegram of Chinese news announces that the Yang-Tse expedition had arrived at Nankin; that a famine prevails at Pekin; and that the insurgents were continuing to gain ground. From Japan we receive a confirmation of the report that the English, French, and Dutch Ministers had returned to Jeddoo upon the invitation of the Government.

THE NOBILITY OF NAPOLEON I.—The French Senate was engaged on the 17th in a discussion on the petition relative to the nobility created by Napoleon I., who are placed at a disadvantage when compared with the nobility of the more ancient times, in consequence of not being able to transmit their titles without possessing property sufficient to constitute a majorat. The petition prayed to have the titles sent down from father to son *de jure*, and without any reference to property. After an animated debate, the matter was referred to the Minister of Justice.

FRENCH FURY.—The opera of "Charles VI." was performed at the Theatre of Bordeaux on Friday week, after an interval of twenty years, and produced an immense sensation. The audience in the pit insisted on the second part of the overture being repeated twice. The air, "La France a horreur de servage," was called for four times, and the audience insisted on its being repeated as often. In the first act, when the Dauphin declares that France shall recover her lost liberty, there was a complete tempest of applause. Cries and cheers arose from every part of the house. At the close of the piece the excitement among the audience became intense. The actors were recalled, and, notwithstanding the absence of the orchestra, they were forced to repeat the air, "Guerre aux tyrans! Jamais en France—jamais l'Angleterre ne régnera!" The audience joined in chorus with the performers. The opera was announced for repetition the following night, but the authorities suspended the performance.

FRENCH LITERARY PRIZE.—A great contest is going on in the French Academy respecting the award of a prize of 20,000 francs, given by the Emperor to the author of the most "remarkable work" of recent times. M. St. Beuve, in a very eloquent and energetic speech, urged the claims of Mme. George Sand, and astonished his audience by the warmth with which he defended the morality of her works. One of his arguments in her favour was that, being a woman, she was not eligible for a seat in the Academy; whereas if they gave the prize to a man they would almost commit themselves to a promise to elect him on the next vacancy. Notwithstanding, or rather, perhaps, in consequence of, M. St. Beuve's advocacy, the name of George Sand was rejected by eighteen votes against six. M. Henri Martin, the historian, is now the favourite for this prize.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

THE ITALIAN KINGDOM.

The debates in the Italian Chamber have absorbed all interest in Italy this week. A report of the discussion will be found in another column.

Though the telegrams from Naples inform us that the reactionary movements have been entirely suppressed, and all the retreats of the insurgents occupied by Piedmontese troops, we yet hear of further arrests at Padua, of rebellion in the town of Venosa, of risings in Calabria, and also of a projected insurrection in the Neapolitan provinces on the 24th inst. The latter intelligence, however, comes from Rome, the headquarters of the Bourbons.

The Naples journals publish articles requesting that the Bourbon soldiers who have been disbanded shall be confined to the Island of Sardinia.

According to the *Indépendance Belge* the negotiations between France and Sardinia for opening the gates of Rome to the Italians are nearly concluded. The condition for the substitution of Italian for French troops is that King Victor Emmanuel will respect and defend the present territory and sovereignty of the Pope. The Pope, however, is not a consenting party; and the *Indépendance* points out the difficulties that may be expected to arise from the line of conduct the Pope's Councils have decided on taking. For instance, it has been settled that, in case of the Holy Father's death or forced or voluntary resignation, Cardinal Wiseman is to be constituted his representative.

THE PAPAL STATES.

Thirteen students have been expelled from the University at Rome. As a fresh protest, the tricolor flag has been hoisted by the students at the University.

The following is the text of the protest which the Pope lately caused to be addressed to all the representatives of foreign Powers at his Court against the title of "King of Italy" assumed by Victor Emmanuel:—

Rome, April 15.

A Catholic King, forgetful of every religious principle, in contempt of all right, trampling under foot all law, after having by degrees depopulated the august Chief of the Catholic Church of the largest and most flourishing part of his lawful possessions, now takes the title of King of Italy. By this he wishes to put the seal on the sacrilegious usurpations which he has already accomplished, and which his Government has manifested in completing at the expense of the patrimony of the Holy See.

Although the Holy Father had solemnly protested against each fresh enterprise by which his sovereignty was attacked, he is not less obliged to make a fresh protest against the act by which a title is assumed, the object of which is to legitimise the iniquity of so many anterior ones.

It would be superfluous to mention here the sanctity of the possession of the patrimony of the Church and the right of the Sovereign Pontiff over that patrimony—a right uncontestedly recognised at all times and by all Governments; and whence it follows that the Holy Father can never admit the title of King of Italy, which the King of Sardinia arrogates to himself, since that title is opposed both to justice and to the sacred property of the Church. Not only can he not recognise it, but, still more, he protests in the most absolute and formal manner against such a usurpation.

The undersigned Cardinal Secretary of State begs your Excellency to make known to your Government this act made in the name of his Holiness, feeling assured that it will admit the absolute propriety of it, and that by joining in such a determination it will contribute by its influence to bring about an end to that abnormal state of things which has for so long a time desolated the unfortunate Italian peninsula. It is with these feelings, &c.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

A grand ceremony took place at Rome last week, on the occasion of the consecration of the Archimandrite of Bulgaria, who has gone over from the Greek to the Roman Church, accompanied, it is stated, by two millions of his countrymen. A committee has been formed in Paris to aid in the work of wholesale conversion. It has issued a prospectus, with the following exordium, alike patriotic and pious:—"The East is at this moment witnessing the development of a movement important both in a political and religious point of view, and the issue of which cannot be indifferent either to the Church or to France."

CARIBALDI IN THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

GARIBALDI took his seat in the Chamber of Deputies on the 18th of April. The benches were as crowded as they could be, and the large Place without, as well as the courtyard, crammed with people—not with the lower class of the population, but with the bourgeoisie, ladies, and soldiers. When Garibaldi got down from his carriage—indeed, the very moment he appeared in the Place—a thunder of applause rang through the air. He entered the Chamber accompanied by M. Zuppetta, and leaning on the arm of M. Macchi, the chief editor of the *Diritto*, the only Democratic journal of Turin. Garibaldi wore a kind of tunic of crimson flannel with black stripes, and was wrapped in a plaid. The moment he appeared the deputies from all sides and benches of the Chamber applauded with deafening bursts of acclamation, which lasted several minutes. The General was moved even to tears. The vivats were renewed when in a low tone he replied to the formula of the oath, "I swear." All the assembly stood up except the President and the Ministers. Count Cavour was visibly troubled; he grew pale and then red, and gave signs of impatience. Garibaldi took his seat on the extreme left, near to Macchi.

At length M. Ricasoli opened the debate. He put his interpellation relative to the Southern army, and requested the Ministry to state their motives for disbanding the army of Southern Italy, and what prompted the measures ordered to be taken for its reorganisation?

General Fanti, the Minister of War, defended the measures which had been taken, and said that the system of volunteering was not always favourable to discipline. It was impossible to incorporate all the Garibaldian officers in the Royal Army with the rank they previously held. He justified the measures which had been taken with regard to the Bourbon army, and concluded by reviewing the state of the Royal Army.

Garibaldi replied. He only glanced at the question of the army; but he dwelt principally upon his enmity with Count Cavour, and declared that he could never clasp the hand of one who had made him a stranger in Italy. Further on, he added that Count Cavour had not recoiled before a fratricidal war.

Count Cavour, let it be observed, did, it is positively affirmed, in the month of September, say to Pallavicini that if they wished for war he would not hesitate to accept the challenge; for a little blood spilled would not do much harm. These words to which Garibaldi alluded were thus, then, flung in his face. Excessively pale, violently excited, with the action and appearance of a maniac, striking his hands upon the table, he cried out, "I protest—I protest!"

The Right in a body raised shouts of "Order, order!" and gesticulated against Garibaldi. He, calm and motionless as a statue, repeated the same words, "a fratricidal war!"

The whole bench of Ministers sprang to their feet. The Right followed the example—the Left did the same. Not a word more could for some time be heard or understood. Shouts and menaces were echoing from all sides. The President rang his bell; cried out, demanded order and silence; at last he put on his hat and came down from his seat. The deputies thronged down into the semicircle in front of the Ministerial bench.

A singular incident now took place. Count Cavour still appeared in a paroxysm of rage, which it would be impossible to describe. Crispi, the friend and the ex-Minister of Garibaldi at Naples and Palermo, one of the thousand who disembarked at Marsala, came up to Cavour and said to him, "Signor Count, calm yourself; all can be arranged." "Were I not a Minister," cried Cavour, "I would demand a very different kind of satisfaction." "Let not that interfere, Signor Count," rejoined Crispi; "it is not absolutely necessary to be a simple gentleman for that." And, turning towards those who stood around, he added, "Is this, then your idol? Truly he is

a precious idol! He has neither the coolness of a statesman nor the courtesy of a gentleman."

When order and silence were restored the President reappeared in his place, and, after a short admonition to Garibaldi, and a threat to take from him the *parola*, or permission to speak, if he allowed himself unparliamentary expressions, Garibaldi again rose, and said:—

The King is a warrior and an honest man (*guerriero e galantuomo*), and he proclaimed that the Southern army had deserved well of the country. The Chamber will say that that army did its duty; history will repeat it. Then, what has General Fanti done with it? Could he not have dealt with it as he did with the Central Italian army? Were we not as highly deserving? And, if it was necessary to disband it, could it not be done without humbling it? With six months' pay offered to any who chose to leave the ranks, what army could be kept together? The men went, of course; the officers remained, and even most of them had to resign, so many were the humiliations to which they had to submit.

General Bixio said:—

This division between Garibaldi and Count Cavour is a great misfortune. To see M. de Cavour, General Garibaldi, and M. Ratazzi shake hands together I would willingly sacrifice myself and my whole family. I beg of Count Cavour not to mind Garibaldi's words.

Count Cavour then spoke. He claimed that he had organised the volunteers in 1859, and he defended the measures of the Government as regards the Southern army. In a second speech, replying to Garibaldi, Count Cavour said:—

There is that between General Garibaldi and myself which, I fear, can never pass away. An abyss yawns between us, precluding every chance of a good understanding. There was a cruel duty which I was under an iron necessity to fulfil. From the sorrow the cession of Savoy and Nice cost my own heart, I can value and respect the grief it must have caused General Garibaldi. If he will never forgive me, I can at least understand the feelings which make him inexorable. (The Count then explained some proceedings towards the volunteers in Lombardy adopted in 1859 by the Government.)

Garibaldi declared himself satisfied with the explanations of the President of the Council. He allowed that Count Cavour was a lover of Italy, and, for the sake of the country's weal, he proposed that the volunteers, not to be kept idle, should be sent to the South to quell the reactionary factions in the Neapolitan provinces.

After a conciliatory speech by Signor Conforti, Count Cavour said:—

I wish to treat of a question raised by General Bixio. He said, at the commencement of his speech, that his colleagues and he wished to send in their resignations, in consequence of certain words that fell from the Minister of War, and which they have interpreted (I affirm it positively) in an erroneous manner. It never entered the mind of the Ministry to consider their respective ranks otherwise than as deserving of all respect. The Ministry, I declare positively, has never ceased to honour the valour and the military qualities of General Garibaldi's lieutenants. All of them are dear to us—there is one of them who has been for five-and-twenty years the Minister of War. When these honourable men think of resigning, they do not dream of the consequences of such an act. General Bixio, above all, did not dream that in the very sitting in which he made that declaration it would be made to serve the purposes of a Parliamentary manoeuvre. His patriotism will dissuade him from such a project.

I now come to the gist of the question. Some speakers have spoken against the decree of April 11, respecting the Southern army, accusing it of being unconstitutional. This is a very serious imputation, for the first Italian Parliament ought to be jealous of all its rights, and not to let the executive authority encroach on the legislative. But I say it does not belong to Parliament to deliberate on the organisation of corps, otherwise it would be impossible ever to organise an army quickly enough. It would take the whole Sessions of Parliament to discuss the decrees that have been issued quite recently respecting the army. I cannot be very precise as to the army, over the administration of which General Fanti presides; but as to the navy, the portfolio of which I hold, I declare that all the decrees which I have presented for the Royal signature during the last few months would take several years to discuss by the Chamber.

After some remarks of similar bearing respecting works of fortification, Count Cavour went on:—

Two orders of the day have been presented, on which I must dwell for a short time—that of Baron Ricasoli, which offers General Garibaldi every satisfaction without precipitating us into any forced or imprudent step; and that of General Garibaldi, which, while agreeing with the substance of Baron Ricasoli's, demands the immediate reconstitution of the Southern army.

General Garibaldi: I withdraw the word "immediate."

Count Cavour: I am coming to that. General Garibaldi made, in fact, a great step towards Baron Ricasoli by suppressing the word, and adding to the order of the day an expression, which I applaud with all my heart, concerning concord and respect for the laws. However, this order of the day demands only that the cadres of the Southern army should be put in active service, it being reserved to the Ministry to fill them up when they see fit to do so. I wish I could fully concur in General Garibaldi's views, but two immense obstacles prevent my doing so.

Having alluded to the first of these obstacles, which was of a technical nature, Count Cavour went on to speak of the political obstacle:—

It is not distrust which makes us shrink from putting the cadres in active service; we have no distrust of such persons as Generals Medici, Sirtori, Bixio, and their friends, and I do not hesitate to say that, apart from questions of foreign policy, I should have no difficulty in carrying on the Government in a capital where the garrison should be commanded by General Bixio, for example. But an army constituted by General Garibaldi, and constituted in a very good though exceptional fashion, has a character which belongs necessarily to a state of war; it is impossible to employ such in time of peace; it cannot be reconstituted without an almost instant war. General Bixio's speech yesterday would have proved this, if it had needed proof. It is clear that after that speech, if the Government were to put a division on active service, and give him the command of it, it would be taken everywhere as a declaration of war.

The Count then showed that the English volunteer force furnished no precedent for the step proposed, the composition, character, and relation to the Government of that force being altogether different from those of the army of Southern Italy.

The rest of Count Cavour's speech dealt chiefly on the general principles of his policy. In speaking of England, he said:—

I have been reproached with being unfaithful to my first loves, of partiality to England, almost of Anglomania. It is a very unjust reproach. But no one respects England more than I do, has a higher estimate both of her character and her immense power, and I think, therefore, that we ought to follow the policy which she counsels, especially now when she is governed by the best friends we have in that noble country—by men who spoke and acted for us before revolutions broke out.

In the sequel of the discussion Garibaldi spoke a few sentences, stating that politically he was disposed to go with Count Cavour—an announcement which was received with cheers. He further said that, though not satisfied with the treatment of the Southern army, he would bow to the opinion of the Chamber.

The Chamber then adopted the following order of the day, proposed by Baron Ricasoli, by 197 against 77 votes:—

The Chamber, having heard the declarations of the Ministry, and being convinced that the decree for the formation of three divisions of volunteers will be faithfully executed, and that the Government will suitably provide for the brave Southern army, and that the Government will know how to increase and arrange our forces in an efficient manner, and, finally, being convinced that the Government of the King will actively occupy itself with the armaments for the defence of the country, a duty which appertains to the Government alone, passes to the order of the day.

Afterwards Garibaldi held a conference with his former lieutenants and superior officers, the majority of whom were in favour of accepting the policy of Count Cavour. They seem to have prevailed upon the General, for we hear that a perfect reconciliation has taken place between Garibaldi, Count Cavour, and General Cialdini, who, as will be seen by another article in this week's Paper, threw himself into the quarrel. Garibaldi had an interview with Count Cavour, followed by another with General Cialdini. He afterwards left Turin, and has proceeded to the Villa Pallavicini.

TREASURE-FOVE.—An inhabitant of the High-street of Hounslow, when enlarging a cellar last week, found, imbedded in the beam just below the old foundation on which his house stands, an earthen vase or cup containing about 500 silver and a few copper coins, silver groats of Henry VI., struck at Warwick, York, Bristol, and London; others of Edward IV., Richard III., and Burgundian pieces of silver of Charles the Bold, brother-in-law of Edward IV.

CAVOUR ON THE SITUATION OF ITALY.

A NEW despatch by Count Cavour on the situation of Italy is addressed to the Marquis d'Azeglio, for communication to Lord John Russell, and it gives a most interesting and able statement of the present condition of the new kingdom, and of the prospects of the future. It also explains the peculiar position of Italy towards Austria. It is dated March 16.

It refers in the opening to the fact that Lord John had reserved his opinion on the universal-suffrage vote until the new Italian Parliament should pronounce on the policy of the King's Government. Count Cavour now points to the votes of the Parliament:—

As soon as it assembled, the Parliament hastened to give the most formal sanction to the votes of the people. The welcome given to the King at the opening of the Session, the reply of the two Chambers to the Speech from the Throne, the constitution of the office of the presidency, and, lastly, the unanimous vote on the law respecting the new title of the King, cannot leave the least doubt on this subject. I am anxious to state, besides, that Lord John Russell has himself recognised and proclaimed the fact which I have just announced, in a manner as sympathetic and kindly disposed towards Italy as it is flattering to the Government of the King. I have only, therefore, with regard to the first part of Lord John Russell's despatch to beg you to express to him our gratitude for the forcible and brilliant manner in which, in a recent debate, he established these facts, and vindicated our King and country from the insults lavished on them by the passionate opponents of the great principles of civil and religious liberty, the triumph of which in Italy is now assured.

That the Government is firmly established, and possessed of all the necessary means of ruling, cannot be disputed. In the new provinces of Northern and Middle Italy the work of administration goes on with almost as much regularity, and meets with as few obstacles, as in those which for centuries have formed part of the kingdom of Sardinia. No symptom of illegal opposition has shown itself, either in Lombardy (a country which was especially pointed out as difficult to govern) or in the Romagna, where hatred of priestly rule had developed such violent passions, or in the Duchies, where it might have been naturally feared that the loss of the advantages afforded by the petty Courts to the localities in which they resided would be a source of discontent. As for Tuscany, where it was supposed that the old Government, having been less violent and less corrupt than elsewhere, would leave deep traces and poignant regrets behind it, the country has been, and still is, a great element of strength to the Government and order to the nation. Nowhere, in fact, has the political fusion of the nation met with fewer difficulties. To prove this, it is sufficient to call to mind one fact, which probably the enemies of the Italian cause in the British Parliament were ignorant of—viz., that for the last eight months there has not been a single regiment of regular troops in that country, and yet the peculiar mode of administration which had been left there has been done away with without the occurrence of the slightest hostile manifestation. There are, it is true, serious administrative difficulties in Southern Italy; but can we be astonished at them when we reflect that the Government of the Bourbons, which has lasted more than a century, and which itself succeeded the notorious Government of the Spanish Viceroy, had made a system of corruption, and deliberately set itself to sap, in all the branches of the administration, the foundations of morality, good faith, and patriotism, without which the best laws, the most perfect institutions, can only issue in deplorable results? The influence of liberty, the powerful and wholesome action of Parliament, will not be long in applying an effectual remedy in such a state of things.

The Count then explains the position of the Government of Italy towards Austria:—

The King's Government, the faithful interpreter of the sentiments of the whole country, does not conceal its profound sympathy for the peoples which the Treaty of Campo Formio has placed under Austrian rule. It does not disguise from itself that as long as these peoples are separated from the rest of Italy calmness will not be completely restored to the public mind; the nation, moved by the sad sight of the sufferings of the Venetians, will be constantly dreaming of their deliverance. It is aware, in a word, that as long as Venice, with groans, stretches her arms towards the other chief towns of Italy, it will be impossible to establish with Austria friendly relations such as shall ensure a sincere and lasting peace. But the King's Government knows, at the same time, that there are considerations of a higher order which do not permit it to follow the impulse of the sentiments which animate the Italians. It knows that it is its duty to Italy to guard the interests which she has confided to it, and that the respect and gratitude which it owes to the Powers that have aided Italy to arise from the state of oppression in which she had been for ages impose on it duties which it will perform, however painful they may be. In the present state of Europe the question of Venetia cannot be solved by itself. Any attempt to solve it by force would kindle a conflagration, whose ravages would spread far and wide, and for which Europe would hold that nation responsible whose soldiers should cross the frontier without provocation. Convinced of this truth, the King's Government has determined to use all its efforts to prevent any act which may, directly or indirectly, bring on a European war. It will wait till the course of events forces on the minds of all the statesmen of Europe, whether adversaries or partisans of Austria, the conviction which is already entertained by all who have closely studied the Venetian question, that the possession of that province is a cause of weakness to Austria, at the same time that it is a cause of disturbance to Italy and to Europe.

Count Cavour points out how Austria, in giving free institutions to all other parts of her empire, is obliged to refuse them to Venetia:—

The Cabinet of Vienna, I am happy to admit, has entered all at once upon a frank and liberal course of action. Renouncing without hesitation, the principles it had adopted in consequence of the events of 1848 and 1849, it has endowed all the provinces of the empire with institutions which I do not pretend to judge of, but which appear to be founded on the views which the most advanced nations of Europe profess. Venetia alone is excluded from the benefits of this new Imperial régime. In all the other countries of the empire popular assemblies are instituted, diets are convoked, liberty is provided for; Venetia alone is excepted. In Venetia a place is only good as far as it may form a camp for soldiers; no other régime is possible there but that of a state of siege. Such a contrast—I ask the noble British nation—does it not serve to convince the most incredulous that Austria, whatever efforts she may make, whatever modifications she may introduce in her internal government, cannot change her position in Venetia. Should not this fact suffice to lead public opinion in Europe to demand a peaceful solution of the Venetian question?

Austria also still maintains an attitude of hostility towards Italy:

Elsewhere, in consequence of the reserves which King Victor Emmanuel had made to the Treaty of Villafranca, and which were carefully maintained in the negotiations of Zurich, in consequence of one of those national uprisings of which history has few examples, Central Italy first, and recently Southern Italy, have come to form with Lombardy and the ancient States of his Majesty a new kingdom of Italy. England, faithful to her liberal traditions, has recognised the fact of the annexations, and at the same time strongly expressed her sympathy for a movement accomplished with such order, regularity, and moderation. Most of the other Powers have reserved their adhesion, and, without recognising the new order of things, have abstained from assuming an attitude hostile to the King's Government. Austria alone has formally protested against the union of Central Italy with the States of the King, reserving her rights over the country and those of the Princes who have made common cause with her. Although in a very confidential form, she has made it understood that she reserves to herself the right of making good her pretensions whenever she should deem it for her interest to do so. It results from this that the position which the Treaty of Zurich had established between the King's Government and Austria is sensibly modified, and that we find ourselves in the presence of a Power which not only refuses to recognise us, but who reserves the right of making good pretensions which may have the effect of plunging Italy again into the state of slavery under which she groaned so long. These reserves and protests are not confined to mere words; significant acts have accompanied them. It is sufficient to remember that the Austrian Government has constantly maintained on our new frontier the troops which followed the Duke of Modena. These troops have retained their flag and cockade; they are still organised as in time of war; they are always ready to invade the former territory of their master. I hasten to add that I am aware the Cabinet of Vienna has several times declared that it had no intention of attacking us provided we respected its frontiers. I am far from questioning the worth of that declaration, and consequently from regarding our country as in state of war with Austria. Yet it is impossible to disguise the fact that the very nature of things, and the events which have happened since the signing of the Treaty of Zurich, only render our position in respect of that Power abnormal, difficult, and dangerous. Lord John Russell is too loyal and well-disposed towards Italy not to recognise this, or to lay upon us exclusively the responsibility of this state of things. I hope, besides, that the explanations into which I have entered will completely reassure him as to our intentions; for they seem to me to leave no doubt either as to the extent of the means at the disposal of the King's Government, or of our firm will to make our conduct accord with the requirements of the great European interests by listening to the counsels of moderation and prudence we receive from Powers which, like England, have given us so many proofs of sympathy and interest.

CARIBALDI AND CIALDINI.

THE *Turin Gazette* publishes a letter from General Cialdini to Garibaldi, recalling the friendship and admiration he had always possessed for him, but declaring that his last acts painfully affected him. General Cialdini continues thus:—

All my affection for you has disappeared, and I have become your political adversary. We are not disposed to bear your tyranny. You are reproached with having given orders to Colonel Tripot to receive us with musket-shots in the Abruzzi. I have heard your words and those of General Sirtori in the Italian Parliament, and, following them up to their conclusion, I arrive at the secret idea of your party, which aims at rendering itself master of the army and the country, threatening us if unsuccessful, with civil war. I do not know what the country thinks of this; but I can assure you that the army fears not your threats—it is only afraid of your government. You have reason to boast of your great and marvellous enterprise; but you exaggerate its results. When we arrived you were at the Volturno, in a very bad condition. The fall of Capua, Gaeta, Messina, and Civitella del Tronto was not brought about by your operations. 56,000 Bourbon soldiers were beaten and dispersed by us. It is therefore incorrect to say that you have delivered the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Our army and fleet took some part in the work of destroying more than half the Neapolitan army, and also took four fortresses. I believe I know the army sufficiently well to be sure that it shares the feelings of disgust and grief which the intemperance displayed by you and your party has raised in my mind.

A letter from Garibaldi in reply to that addressed to him by General Cialdini has been published. Garibaldi says:—

Strong in my conscience as an Italian soldier and citizen, I will not descend to justify myself against these accusations, as by so doing I should fail in respect to the King and to the army. I know nothing of the orders said to have been given by me to Colonel Tripot. I gave orders that the Italian soldiers of the Northern Army should be received as brothers, although I knew that that army had come to put down the revolution, which, according to the words addressed by Signor Farini to Napoleon III., was personified in me. I believe that in my character as deputy I have stated to the Chamber a few of the wrongs which the Southern Army has sustained at the hands of the Ministry. I believe I had a right to do so. The Italian army will find in its ranks one soldier more when it has to fight against the enemies of Italy. You are well aware of this. All that others may have said of me is a calumny. It is not true that when on the Volturno we were in a bad condition. As far as I know, the army has applauded the free and moderate words of the soldier deputy, to whom the Italian honour has been an object of worship all his life. If any one is offended at me for speaking in my own name only, I wait calmly for satisfaction to be demanded for my words. I desire the establishment of a national monarchy.

The *Turin Gazette* also publishes a letter from General Sirtori, expressing regret on account of the publication of General Cialdini's letter, and giving some explanation in reference to the words which General Sirtori pronounced in Parliament, and which were alluded to by General Cialdini. In this letter General Sirtori also expresses his desire for concord, and says that Italy is personified in the Parliament and in the King.

The Southern soldiers belonging to the garrison of Mondovi protested against the letter of General Cialdini to Garibaldi, and arrests were made in consequence.

As we have said elsewhere, Garibaldi and Cialdini have since met, and are reconciled.

IRELAND.

VIOLENT OUTRAGE.—A violent outrage was perpetrated on Sunday in the neighbourhood of Castletowndelvin. Mr. Lawrence Monaghan, of Coxtown, had just left his home, with Mrs. Monaghan, for the purpose of attending Divine service in the neighbouring town, when three men, who had been lying in ambush, rushed upon him before he had left his own lawn. One of them discharged a pistol, but fortunately missed his aim. Falling in this object, the three ruffians assailed Mr. Monaghan with bludgeons, and, after mercilessly beating their victim, they decamped. The unfortunate gentleman received severe injuries on the head.

THE PROVINCES.

A SAD SCENE.—“We have just received intelligence from Burnham Market,” says the *Norfolk News*, “of an extraordinary proceeding, yesterday (Thursday) afternoon, at the burial—or what should have been the burial—of a deceased parishioner. The deceased, it seems, was a Primitive Methodist. His family objected to the Church burial service, but at last, under advice, submitted to it, having performed their own service elsewhere. The Rector met the body at the churchyard-gate, and began reading the service, walking towards the church. The relatives declined to follow into the church, and proceeded with the body to the grave, and set it down. Not one word was said by them—not even a hymn was sung—and the minister returned to their home. The minister ordered the grave to be filled up, leaving the body on the ground by the side of the grave, and then it remains now.”

BATTLE-FIELD.—A few days since, as a gang of drainers were at work in a field near Little Clapfield, they exhumed some human skeletons, and further search from 300 to 400 were discovered. Amongst them were many bones of horses. The whole were, no doubt, the slain who fell in one of the fights known to have taken place in this locality between Cromwell's forces and the Royalists.

MURDER.—The Salford magistrates have committed John Kane for trial on the charge of wilfully murdering Thomas Boyle. The circumstances connected with the affair were as follows:—Prisoner, the deceased, and some others had been drinking late on Monday night at the Albert Vaults, Chapel-street, Salford. After leaving the vaults, prisoner was kicking and brutally ill-using a woman, when the deceased interfered, and received for his humanity a severe stab with a knife. He died yesterday week.

DESPERATE ATTACK BY CONVICTS AT PORTSMOUTH.—A convict warden named Lawrence was severely maltreated on Monday by a party of ruffians who had partial charge. They were employed in the chain-cable store, and commenced an unprovoked attack upon him with the chain-hooks, with which they were at work, and after knocking him down inflicted several severe wounds on his forehead and other parts of his body. Another warden who was with him at once proceeded for assistance to the revenue-cruiser Argus, which was on the gridiron, and a party of seamen, armed with cutlasses, immediately went to the rescue. They compelled the convicts to surrender, and the latter were marched back to the convict prison. Lawrence was severely injured, but not so much so as to justify any serious apprehensions.

CAUTION TO SMOKERS.—An inquiry was held on Monday into the circumstances attending the death of a man named John Ham, a butcher residing at Dedham, Essex, who lost his life at Stratford St. Mary in a very singular manner. The man was going home across some fields with a pipe in his mouth, and walking along very contentedly, when his attention, as he subsequently stated, was attracted by a “roaring noise.” At first he thought it was thunder; but he was soon horrified at finding that his clothes were all in a blaze, his coat having been ignited by a spark from his pipe. The wind blowing sharply at the time, the progress of the flames was very rapid, and, although the poor fellow endeavoured to save himself by rolling about on the ground, his exertions were of no avail, and every article which he had upon him was consumed or torn away by him in a burning state, with the exception of his buskins (shoes) and part of his stockings. The poor fellow suffered so severely that he died soon afterwards.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER AND SUICIDE IN CARLISLE.—The adjourned inquiry into the death of William Horsley, who was found dead in the Pack-horse public-house, Carlisle, on the morning of the 12th inst., and also into the death of Mrs. Davidson, the landlady of the said public-house, who died while the inquest was being held on the body of Horsley, was resumed on Monday morning. The witnesses were Mrs. Davidson's daughter, who said that her mother had “rummaged in a drawer” for something on the night when Horsley died; a fellow-shopman of Horsley, to whom Horsley said on the 11th that he was going to the Pack-horse that night for the last time; Horsley's father, who produced a large number of amorously-written letters sent by Mrs. Davidson to his son, who had said that he was sick of Mrs. Davidson; and one Whitehead, a working upholsterer, who deposed that Mrs. Davidson had asked him to get her some strychnine, with the avowed purpose of killing Horsley. The medical men who had made the post-mortem examinations of the two bodies said that they had found large quantities of arsenic in the body of the woman. They had not yet completed their analysis in the case of Horsley, and the inquiry was adjourned till the 2nd of May to enable them to do so.

THE MIDDLE-CLASSE INSANE.—A public meeting, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury, was held a few days since at the Freemasons' Tavern, with the view of raising funds for, and otherwise promoting the establishment of, a benevolent lunatic asylum where the insane of the middle classes, who are now virtually excluded from private asylums by reason of their heavy charges, might be received on such terms as their relatives could afford, yet deriving all the benefit of the abiest medical care and restorative treatment.

MAJOR ANDERSON.

MAJOR ANDERSON, who is now in command of Fort Sumter, South Carolina, was born in Kentucky in the year 1805. At the age of fifteen he entered West Point Academy, where he graduated. In 1832 he was appointed Inspector-General of the Illinois Volunteers in the Black Hawk War, Mr. Lincoln (now President of the United States) being Captain of the said volunteers. In 1833 Major Anderson received his commission as First Lieutenant, and became Instructor and Inspector at West Point, the great military academy of the United States, where he held the post of Instructor for four years, during which time he collected materials for his work on Artillery, which is now regarded as an authority on the subject. During the Florida War, in 1835, he was made Brevet Captain for the gallantry he displayed in the field, and in 1841 he received his commission as Captain: a few years afterwards he took part in the siege of Vera Cruz, and was subsequently promoted to the rank of Brevet Major for his gallant behaviour at the battle of Molino del Rey. On the 5th of October, 1859, he was made Major of the First Artillery, a position which he now holds. Major Anderson took the command of Fort Moultrie in December, 1860, and expressed himself as being anxious to be relieved from his present position, but at the same time he is resolved to do his duty at any cost. He is connected by marriage with Mr. Longworth, the millionaire of Cincinnati. His brothers are both lawyers and men of some position in Cincinnati, the queen city of the West.

THE DUC D'AUMALE'S PAMPHLET.

M. MOQUARD, the Emperor's Secretary, has addressed a letter to the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, correcting the account given by the Duc d'Aumale of the visit of the present Emperor and his mother to Paris in 1831. M. Moquard says:—

The Duc d'Aumale's pamphlet might merit a complete refutation, as it contains many erroneous charges; but I confine myself to noticing a serious error, because it is of a nature to affect the character of the Emperor. The fact relates to the journey of the Duchess de St. Leu in France, in 1831, with her son, Prince Louis Napoleon, now Emperor of the French.

It is stated in the pamphlet that during the sojourn of the Duchess de St. Leu in Paris the Prince profited by that occasion to enter into communication with the enemies of the Government. Now, the narrative of the Duchess de St. Leu's journey, published by herself in 1840, shows the falsity of that assertion. She first sent for General d'Houdetot, Aide-de-Camp to King Louis Philippe, whom she knew, in order that he should inform the King of her arrival, for it was so little known that Louis Philippe, laughing, said to the Duchess de St. Leu, on receiving her, "When you informed me of your arrival here, Casimir Perier had just announced to me your passage by Corfu."

As for the Prince, not only did he see no person, but, having fallen ill,



MAJOR ANDERSON, COMMANDANT OF FORT SUMTER, SOUTH CAROLINA.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.)

he was obliged to have recourse to the skill of Dr. Balaucier, whose testimony can still be appealed to. Moreover, his sentiments were at that period so little opposed to the Government of Louis Philippe that he addressed to the King a demand to serve as a private soldier in the French Army. This is very different from the pretended conference with Republicans, and which Casimir Perier, perhaps, held up before Louis Philippe in order to make him resolve on the immediate departure of the Duchess de St. Leu.

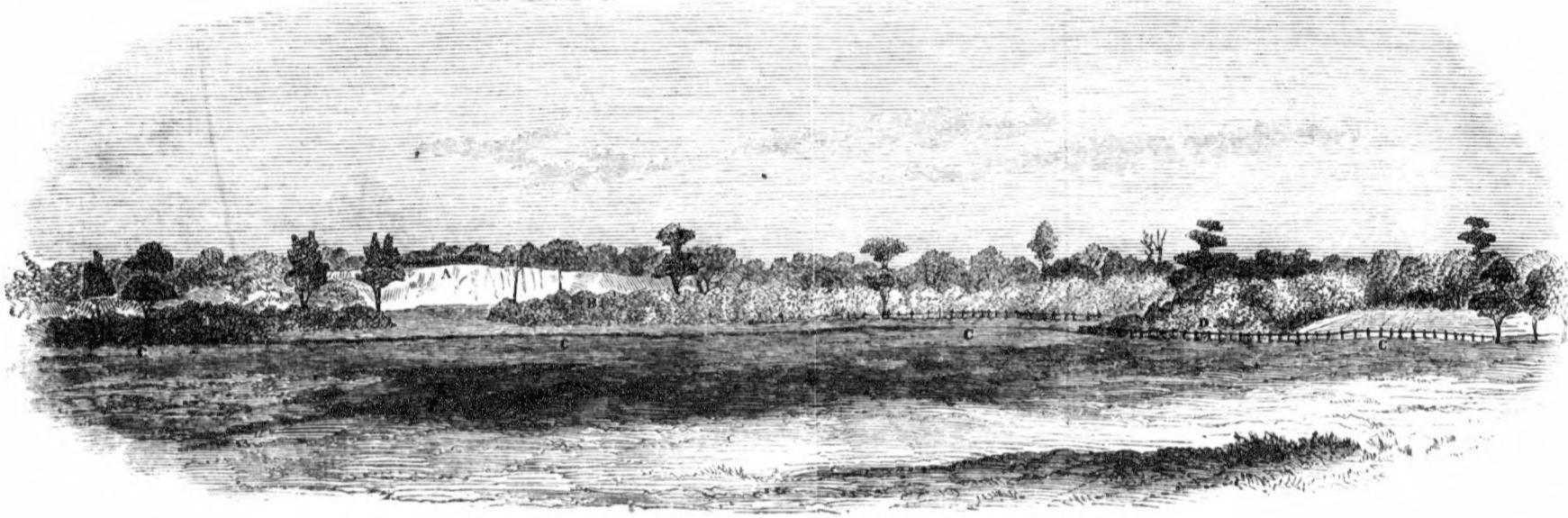
It is very true, as the author of the pamphlet pretends, that the present Emperor also, while in exile or in prison, composed pamphlets containing allusions not very favourable to the Government of the day, but he never

permitted himself to attack the person of the King, nor that of any member of his family. Such moderation was perhaps less political, but it was more noble.

The letter in which Prince Napoleon had asked the Emperor not to prosecute anybody for the publication of the pamphlet has also been published. His Imperial Highness says:—"To suppress is not to answer. I beg you, Sire, to let the reply of the Duc d'Aumale circulate freely, certain that the patriotism of France will judge that pamphlet according to its merits, and that the good sense of the people will do justice to this self-styled historical lesson, which is only an Orleanist manifesto." Nevertheless it appears that the Prince wanted to come over to England to fight the Duc d'Aumale, but "the Napoleons," having considered the matter in a family council, opposed the desire of the rash young Prince.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

The late intelligence of our successes against the rebellious New Zealanders is illustrated by the accompanying Sketches of the scenes of operations. After the capture of the Waikato stronghold at Matarikoriko, on the 31st of December, no general engagement took place until the 23rd of January, the troops, however, not remaining idle, but large bodies of them being employed in throwing up a series of redoubts in front of a very formidable position, in which the natives, to the number of about 2000, had intrenched themselves at Huirangi. The redoubts were thrown up for the purpose of approaching the position, a very formidable one—standing on an eminence, and commanding the country for miles around, and guarded on all points. Whilst this was being done, numerous small skirmishes took place between the Maoris and our troops, the former doing everything in their power to annoy our soldiers while at their work, and to prevent their completing the redoubts. In order the better to accomplish this, the Maoris formed a number of rifle-pits, extending over a space of a mile and a quarter, which they found of the greatest use in their skirmishes with our working parties and the men covering them. The redoubts were all constructed in the face of a very heavy fire from the enemy, which, fortunately, was not well directed, or our loss would have been great. One of the redoubts, which was completed on the 18th of January, was so commanding as to render the natives' position almost untenable, and the grand assault on Huirangi was therefore fixed for the 21st ult., but this was subsequently postponed, for the purpose of throwing up another redoubt, which was done on the night of the 22nd, and a double sap in a direct line commenced to the enemy's position. The Maoris, having become fully aware that the success of these operations on the part



(A) TE HEIRA PAH. (B) PEACH-GROVE. (C) RIFLE-PITS. (D) KARAKA GROVE.
THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND—THE ENEMY'S POSITION AT HUIRANGI.—(SKETCHED FROM NO. 2 REDOUBT KAIRAN.)

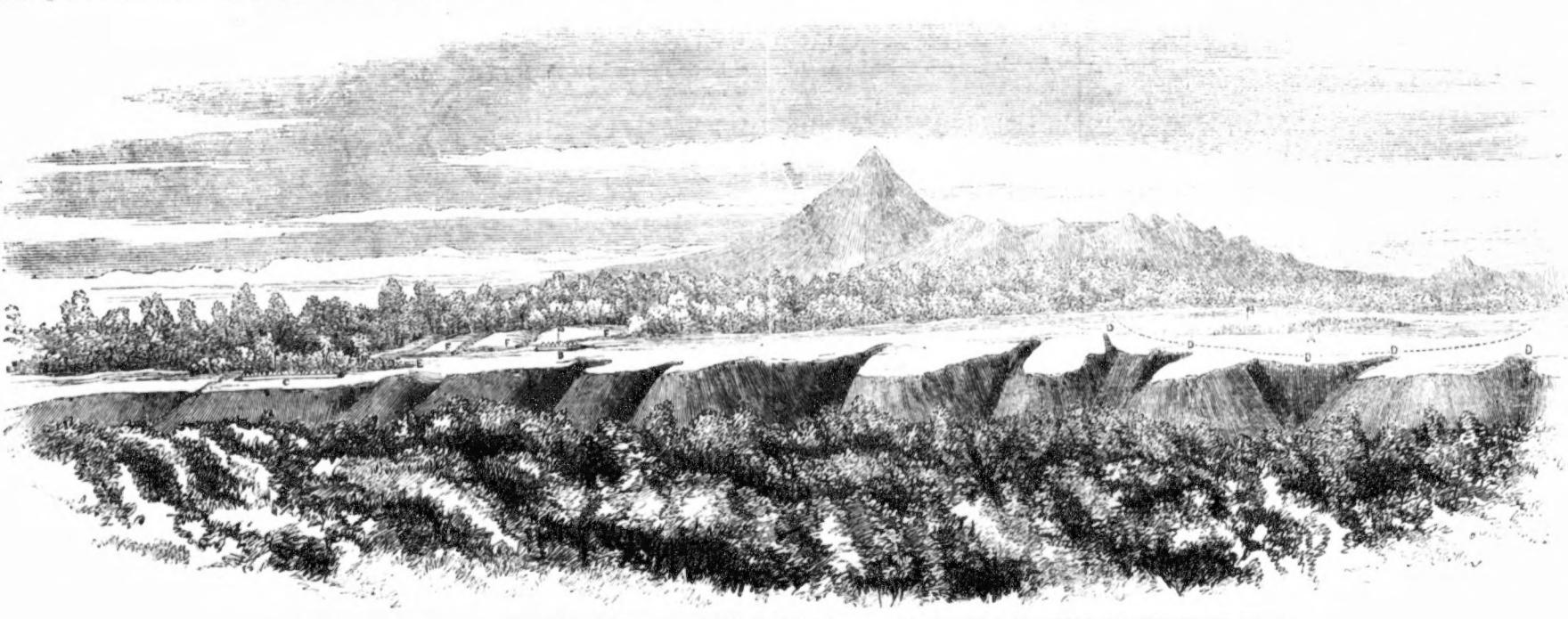
of the British must eventuate in their being driven from Huirangi, determined to act as assailants, and to attack redoubt No. 3, which was the most advanced, and this they did on the night of Jan. 23.

The attack commenced at half-past three o'clock a.m. on the 23rd of January, a storming party of the enemy having crept up through the fern, and effected a lodgment in the ditch of the left face of the redoubt, and having a strong support about 100 yards in their rear, as well as a line of skirmishers on all flanks of the redoubt.

A perfect storm of bullets was poured upon the troops from all sides for a considerable time; and it was therefore deemed advisable to call for assistance from Colonel Wyatt, 65th Regiment, commanding No. 1 redoubt, for the purpose of dislodging the enemy

from the ditch. The regimental call of the 65th Regiment was accordingly ordered to be sounded, followed by the "advance," which signal was promptly responded to by Colonel Wyatt, who detached two companies of the 65th, under Captain M'Gregor and Lieutenant Urquhart, as well as one company of the 12th, under Captain Miller. One company of the 65th crept round the front face of the redoubt, and lined the sap thrown out in advance of the redoubt; the other crept up the rear face. At the same time Captain Miller was directed to charge the ditch where the enemy was lodged, but was wounded while carrying out the orders. His company was, however, led on by Lieutenant Lowry, and it charged in a most gallant and effective manner, while the 65th, under

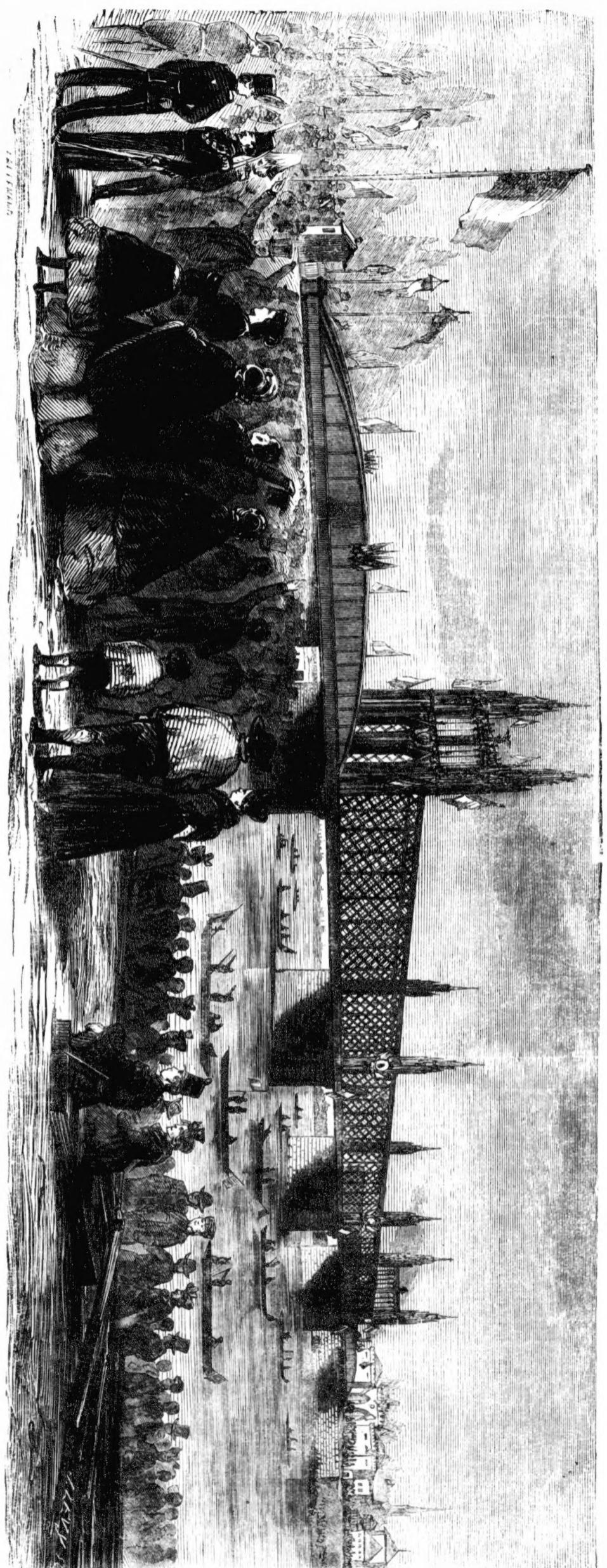
Lieutenant Urquhart on the front, and Captain M'Gregor on the rear front, advanced and fired on the enemy, who immediately retired on this combined attack. A heavy fire was then kept up on the retreating Maories, by the 40th, from the parapets; by the 24 pounder howitzer, under Lieutenant Macnaughten, Royal Artillery; and by the 8-inch gun, in charge of a detachment of the Royal Naval Brigade. The enemy, completely routed, retired in great confusion, leaving their dead and wounded, together with arms and accoutrements, in our hands. They were pursued for some distance by part of the 65th and 12th, until these were recalled to the redoubt. Of the loss of the enemy it is impossible to form an exact estimate; but it must have been very heavy.



(A) NO. 1 REDOUBT. (B) NO. 2 REDOUBT. (C) NO. 3 REDOUBT. (D) RIFLE-PITS FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY THE ENEMY.
(E) ENTRANCE TO THE PEACH-GROVES. (F) RIFLE-PITS OCCUPIED BY THE ENEMY AT THE END OF JANUARY.

KAIRAN PLAIN, FROM MATARI KORIKO.—(FROM SKETCHES BY LIEUT. J. V. REES, 40TH REGIMENT.)

THE inauguration of a railway has almost ceased to become an interesting event, and yet there are certain places on the earth's surface in which the institution of the means of direct communication may effect what even treaties, and wars, and Royal visits have failed to produce. It is, perhaps, impossible to overrate the advantages likely to accrue from the familiarity acquired by the easier intercourse of people till lately too distant from each other to unlearn ancient prejudices and to forget unfounded fears. That some such importance was attributed to the completion of the new bridge between Kehl and Strasburg may account for the fetes which celebrated the event both on the French and the German side of the river. On Saturday morning, the 6th of April, a train of about twenty carriages, decorated with the national colours, received by way of Strasbourg the number of guests invited by the two administrations who had joined in constructing this great public road, from Strasbourg to Kehl. These guests represented the Minister of State, the Administration, the Army, and the Press.



وَلَا يَنْهَاكُمُ اللَّهُ عَنِ الْمُحَاجَةِ إِذَا دَعَكُمُ الظَّالِمُونَ إِنَّمَا يَنْهَاكُمُ اللَّهُ عَنِ الْمُحَاجَةِ عَنْ أَنْ يَقُولُوا إِنَّمَا مَنَعَنَا اللَّهُ عَزَّ ذِيَّلَهُ عَنِ الْمُحَاجَةِ

the encouragement of rifle shooting among the members of our volunteer corps; and this condition, therefore, receives attention first. The first trial of skill will be between volunteers only, with the long Enfield, and firing at targets from 200 to 600 yards distant. The prizes at stake will be considerable. To the twenty best shots will be awarded as many Whitworth rifles value 25 guineas each, and to the best of those shots the silver medal of the association also. This, however, is not the whole of the matter. To these twenty winners will be added if the twenty next best shots, and these forty alone will be privileged to compete for the grand prizes of the meeting—the Queen's Cup, value £250, and the gold medal of the association to accompany it. Here the firing will be with Whitworth rifles, supplied by the association, and at three ranges of 800, 900, and 1000 yards respectively. The best volunteer marksman, therefore, may possibly carry off her Majesty's Cup, both medals of the association, and a prize rifle, besides other supplementary chances, of which we shall presently speak.

The general object of the National Association is next considered, a liberal offer of prizes to all comers of all nations. The shooting will first be at the 200, 300, and 600 yards ranges; and the twenty best shots will be rewarded, though with money prizes instead of rifles. Six prizes of £200 each will be allotted to the three ranges.

seven of £35 each to the second, and seven of £50 to the third. To the twenty best men, again, will be added the twenty next best, as in the case of the volunteers; and to these forty exclusively will be limited the competition for a cup given by the Prince Consort, value £100. Other conditions, however, vary a little from those prescribed in the case of the volunteers. There is here no limitation as to the weapon. Any description of rifle may be used, provided its weight does not exceed 10lb.; and though, at the 200 yards range, the shooting must be from the shoulder, any position may be assumed at the other ranges. So much for the two great departments of the national contest. It remains now to explain the conditions attached to other valuable and important prizes.

The Prince of Wales offers to volunteers a cup of the value of £100 for further encouragement of rifle-shooting. In the competition for this handsome prize any rifle will be allowed of any bona fide Government pattern actually used by volunteers, and carrying Government ammunition, of .577 bore. The competitors, however, will be picked men. Before they can try for the Prince's Cup they have already earned some distinction. They must have won prizes at county meetings or at Hythe, or in their respective regiments, such prizes in the latter case being either of the first- or second-class. The Duke of Cambridge offers a cup, value £50, to all comers; but here we are in a situation

as to the weapon. Competitors must shoot with the breech only, which is not to exceed 10lb. in weight; and as might be expected, the ranges are long—not 100 and 100 yards only; whereas formerly the ranges are short—200, 300, and 600 yards. The association itself comes forward with a prize open to members—£50 each, to be shot for at 200 yards with any gun under 10lb. in weight. There are also several ^{supplementary} announced, but, as the conditions are not yet arranged, speak of them at present. A few words, however, may be said of the regulations affecting the contests generally. The tactics of the size prescribed in the Army Musketry Regulations, rests, hair triggers, or magnifying sights will be allowed, considerably intimated that neither in the case of voluntary all comers will any objection be made to spectacles. No will be exacted from volunteers, but all comers will have for admission to the three first ranges, and the same may observe, too, that the prizes are all arranged on high-dating principles. The winners of the caps, including Majesty's, may take their rewards in money if they prefer it, articles of value and winners of money may receive their prizes in articles of value.

choose. Silversmiths, watchmakers, and gunsmiths will be invited, but it may not be expected, that the Princes or the Royal Family will be present. The Princes are told to send in choice specimens of workmanship, so that equivalents may be selected at leisure from the show. We had almost forgot to mention one announcement—"The whole to conclude," as playfully have it, will be a grand "Rifle Derby," open to every body, with its natural condition of entrance money, forfeits, nominations, &c. The subscriptions received on this account are to be divided into three prizes: the first consists of half the sum total, the second of three-fifths of the residue, and the third of the balance remaining.

It will probably have struck the reader as a curious circumstance that the authorities by whom these regulations were framed should insist upon the use of one kind of rifle for the principal contest, reward the winners with another, and substitute this second description for the first in the contest involving the severest trial of skill. In point of fact, the authorities themselves feel the necessity of some explanation, and offer it accordingly. The simple truth is, that the accuracy of the long Enfield rifle, which is very great up to 600 yards, begins to fail beyond that range, whereas the Whitworth rifle can be still depended on; and it is thought desirable to show the world, not only the practical efficiency of our own rifled weapon, but the extraordinary row of which other weapons of British manufacture possess.

direction of the chains of the undertaking, to cross the Rhine upon the new road, which does not occupy an altogether direct line from its commencement, but seems to describe an arc of a circle, including a large extent of country. The representatives of the French company were received on their descending from the carriages by Mr. Weizel, Minister of Public Works; Mr. Baer; Mr. de Weiller, Military Commandant at Kehl; Mr. Zimmer, Director-General of Railroads; and other gentlemen.

After exchanging mutual congratulations, the guests repaired to the bridge, and inspected with no small astonishment the great work which

The workmen employed by the Grand Duke of Baden on the structure consists of iron-work. The length between the first pier is about 600 feet; and at each end is a movable bridge to be turned on one side the length of each of these "ponts tournants" above 200 feet, and the weight about 170 tons.

These "*ponts tournants*" are so constructed that, in case of communication may easily be cut off from either coast. The lines of rails laid down, while on each side is a path for foot-passengers.

On the occasion of the banquet given by the French commandant,

The programme of the intended proceedings at the next Wimbledon meeting will be as follows:—
The party on the t-passengers, who were there are two
of war, the
villainous," is
rest of the
destination, after partaking of a tolerably substantial lunch, the guests
were entertained with music, and afterwards descended to the saloon
conversation, a large room in the chateau, where a splendid dinner was
served, after which the whole party returned to Strasbourg with very
pleasant remembrances of the hospitality which they had received.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING

direction of the chains of the undertaking, to cross the Rhine upon the new road, which does not occupy an altogether direct line from its commencement, but seems to describe an arc of a circle, including a large extent of country. The representatives of the French company were received on their descending from the carriages by Mr. Weizel, Minister of Public Works; Mr. Baer; Mr. de Weiller, Military Commandant at Kell; Mr. Zimmer, Director-General of Railroads; and other gentlemen.

After exchanging mutual congratulations, the guests repaired to the bridge, and inspected with no small astonishment the great work which has become of so much importance to Central Europe. There it stands, a monument of which the directors may be justly proud, both on account of its beauty and its enormous proportions.

Already this splendid structure is said to typify the lasting concord which it is hoped will exist between the places whose shores it unites. Its grand colonnades and fine piers stand as a monument of the enterprise and cordial co-operation of the two countries which have completed

The piers of the bridge are composed of stone, while the structure consists of ironwork. The length between the first pier is about 600 feet; and at each end is a movable bridge to be turned on one side the length of each of these "ponts tournants" above 200 feet, and the weight about 170 tons.

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On the occasion of the banquet given by the French commandant of Paris at Strasbourg, and the chairman announced that at the day of the fete about 300 persons sat down to dinner at the hotel of Baden invited all the guests to accept his hospitality on the day. The next morning, therefore, the guests were agreeably surprised to find that all the "voitures" of the town, with the drivers and national costumes, were waiting to take them up to the hotel. As soon as all was ready, the cortége, which was about a mile

The programme of the intended proceedings at the next *Wimbledon Meeting* (on Monday the 1st of July) has been published; and it is certainly inviting enough. The prizes will exceed £2000 in value, and opportunities seem to have been reserved for all competitors, all weapons and all classes of proficients.

The whole business of the meeting will be divided into two great branches, one concerned with the *Special* and the other with the *old chateau*. The general object of the National Rifle Association. The special object is

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 156.

INCREASE OF CONSERVATISM.

As close observers of the inner life of the House of Commons, and reporters thereon, we deem it to be a duty to our readers to note several important changes in the House which of late have been more or less developing themselves, and are now most manifest. And, first, we will remark upon the increase of Conservatism. That Conservatism has of late been strengthened in the House, and shows a tendency still further to increase, events every day are proving. For example, Parliamentary Reform has been estopped. Not a week passes now without a Government defeat; and during the past two bills of an innovative character have been thrown out—towit, Mr. Dillwyn's bill on charitable trusts, and Mr. Monckton Milnes' bill for legalising the marriage of a deceased wife's sister, both of which would certainly have passed the second reading two years ago. But on this head we need say no more than this: It is now a settled fact that the Liberals have not a majority, and that, if the Conservatives were to close their ranks, march shoulder to shoulder, and attack the Government, it must inevitably fall; indeed, it is in the House considered a mere question of time and circumstance when the coup d'état shall take place. It is probable that it will not be attempted this Session; it may, however, from a change of circumstances, any day occur. We may, then, decide that Conservatism has increased. This is one change. Two years ago Lord Palmerston had a good majority: now he has none.

INCREASE OF RADICALISM.

But it is remarkable that Radicalism has increased also. Our readers will stare, perhaps, at this announcement, and will be disposed to ask how two antagonistic elements can have both increased in power? But, strange as the phenomenon is, it is undoubtedly real, and, what is more remarkable, the place where Radicalism has most increased is the Conservative side of the House. And now we will proceed to explain. In old times, when George III. was King, when the Prince of Wales was Regent, when he afterwards reigned, and some years later, the policy of the Tories was to oppose all Reform, whether political, administrative, or fiscal. And this was done upon the principle that proposals for Reform, however slight and in whatever direction, were attacks upon outworks which, if successful, would endanger the citadel, which our Tory forefathers were determined to defend to the last; in short, would lead to a general overturn of Church, State, and Throne. This was the fear entertained by the old Tories, and thus was the policy on which they acted. But all this has gradually passed away; the fear has in great measure been allayed; the policy exploded; and now we see Conservatives, though still firm opponents to great political changes, amongst the most ardent of administrative Reformers. For example, there is Sir Henry Willoughby; he is a stanch Conservative, one, indeed, of the old school of Conservatives—dislikes Parliamentary Reform, is not at all favourable to Free Trade, but on administrative questions there is not a more radical, pertinacious Reformer in the House than Sir Henry. Again, Sir James Elphinstone is a Conservative, but on naval administration there is no more earnest Reformer. Whilst on military questions we are not a host on the Conservative bench of the most radical innovators—men who, so far from being afraid of innovation, do themselves propose the most startling changes—changes the very mention of which would have paled the faces of Liverpool and Castlereagh, and set every Tory of the old days prophesying that everything was going to ruin?

AUDACIOUS PROPOSAL.

As an instance of this let us mark the proposal of Lord Alfred Churchill, the brother of the Duke of Marlborough, a Conservative, and belonging to a family which has held to Conservatism ever since the founder of it, the great Duke, sacrificed his domestic peace to maintain his Tory principles. The proposition of the noble Lord, made when the House was in Committee upon the Army Estimates, was this: To abolish the Major-Generalship of the Guards by cutting off, without notice, the whole of the salary attached to the office. Yet, coolly as it were by the stroke of a pen, this was what the noble Lord proposed to do. Now, in order to understand the radicalism of this proposition, our readers will please to remember that, according to the Constitution, the management of the Army is one of the last and most cherished prerogatives of the Crown, and one which we might naturally expect that all true Conservatives would rally at all times to preserve. Indeed, until lately this was what Conservatives always did. And even only a few years back, if the House of Commons, or any member thereof, had attempted to interfere with the management of the Army, such conduct would have been considered by all true Conservatives as little short of treason. Surely, then, a great change must have come over the Conservatives when we see a Conservative nobleman proposing such an innovation as this. And Lord Alfred Churchill was not alone upon the Conservative benches in this move; on the contrary, he was strongly supported, and mainly by the help of the Conservatives it was that he ran the Government within three votes, and then very nearly succeeded in abolishing the office. And here we cannot refrain from picturing to ourselves the astonishment and indignation of the Major-General the next morning when he saw the *Times*. He had gone to bed, or to the Opera, or to a dinner party, perhaps wholly unconscious of danger. What, then, must have been his amazement when the fact stared him in the face that while he was asleep, or at the Opera, or quietly spending the evening, his honours, position, and emoluments had all been within an inch of extinction? Of course we have nothing to say on the policy of this proposition. It may have been an excellent proposal. The Major-General of the Guards may be a useless officer for aught we know; but that his extinction in this uncereemonious manner should have been proposed by a Conservative and supported by Conservatives is surely a singular and pregnant phenomenon.

INCREASE OF INDEPENDENCE.

But we have also to notice that not only has Conservatism strengthened and Radicalism spread, but there are many more independent members in the House now than there were a few years ago. Indeed, to such an extent has independence grown now that government by party seems to be fast coming to an end; and already men begin to speculate upon the future and to ask the significant question, "How is the Queen's Government to be carried on?" Ah! it was jolly times with the Whig Government some seven years ago, when Hayter was chief whip, Granville Berkeley and Lord Mulgrave assistants! Palmerston had a compact majority of a hundred men, and all the party, with few exceptions, were as subservient as well-trained hounds. There were no majorities against the Government then, excepting by the merest accident or on some specially awkward question. All that had to be done was well to watch the door of the House; ascertain who were going away, and where they were going to; keep an eye on the progress of the debate, and be sure that the forces were mustered in time for the division. There were comparatively few independent members then. No sooner was the crack of the "whip" heard in those halcyon days at the clubs and theatres, or wherever the supporters of the Government had congregated, than away they flew to the rescue as promptly and obediently as a pack of hounds dashes through an opening in a wood cheered on by the well-known halloo of the huntsman. How often have we seen the indefatigable Hayter slide up to the Treasury bench, whisper into the ear of a member of the Government (probably a request that some one would talk against him for half an hour, and then slip noiselessly out, dispatch half a dozen scouts, and quietly wait the result quite at his ease, and as perfectly sure of the game as if it were already won? But this is all over now; for to such an extent has independence spread that on ordinary occasions whipping is of very little use. You may whip if you please, but you are just as likely to bring up

foes as friends. In fact, party is entirely broken up. On a great occasion, when a vote of want of confidence is on, the two parties may rally round their leaders; but on the common run of questions no man can depend upon his fellow. Every man does what seems right in his own eyes, and the power of the whip is gone, or is fast going, belongs to the past rather than to the present, and will soon be a mere tradition. It was probably the foreshadowing of the change which induced Sir William to resign. He is not an old man—is, indeed, still vigorous and active; but he saw his power slipping away. He had reigned as a despotic monarch, and could not endure to hold the office without the power.

THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER AGAIN.

There was some smart skirmishing on the Army Estimates last week, but on every other night since the Budget was opened the proceedings have been dull, prosy, and intolerable. On Wednesday last week we had a stale, flat, and unprofitable discussion upon the wearisome annual topic of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, a subject which has been so thrashed that he would be a clever fellow who could discover a new argument against or for the bill. Clever Mr. Lyon thought that he had hammered out a new idea when he said that the argument for marriages of this sort would, if pushed to its limit, justify polygamy; and perhaps it was new, but it certainly was not a brilliant one. The subject was brought before the House by Mr. Monckton Milnes, the poet; but in approaching it all his lambent poetic fire was quenched as by a wet blanket. Nor could the vivacious, and sparkling, and fiery Whiteside irradiate this awfully dull and stale topic. In its presence the elegant author of "Palm Leaves" became a dull prosler, and the effervescent orator Whiteside as dead as spent champagne. In short, all that can be said has been said on this dead business, and when it comes—as come it will—again before Parliament, it is to be hoped that the House will at once divide without more talk. Meanwhile those unfortunate gentlemen who were entrapped by the uncertain state of the law into these marriages, and now find by a recent decision that their wives are not wives and their children are illegitimate, must wait until Parliament shall generously remedy the grievance. But we fear they will have long to wait.

THE BUDGET DISCUSSED.

On Monday everybody expected war, except some few who were in the secret; for then the Budget was to be discussed; and had it not gone forth in the City that Mr. Baring, the redoubtable merchant (the head of the great house of Baring and Co., Sir! one of the greatest houses in the world, Sir! has a Peer for a partner, and is equal in wealth to Rothschild), would move an amendment? And so the House was again crowded. When Mr. Speaker walked up the House to prayers he found a large congregation to join him in his devotions; and again Peers and Ambassadors hurried to their places to see the fight; and after prayers every body for a time was on the tiptoe of expectation. Mr. Baring rose as soon as the motion was made that Mr. Speaker do leave the chair, and for a time every ear was open to catch the first sounds of the threatened strife. But in a few minutes the illusion was dispelled; for, though Mr. Baring disliked the Budget (and expressed his dislike), the mild tone in which he began by no means indicated war; and before he had been upon his feet ten minutes it became clear that, at all events, he did not intend to lead an attack. Mr. Baring enjoys amongst the Conservatives a high reputation, but it is exceedingly difficult to discover the reason why. Now and then he speaks with energy and vigour; but generally he is weak in voice, stammering in utterance, and feeble in argument. It is his position as a great and wealthy merchant, an authority in the City, we fancy, rather than his debating powers, that has given him his reputation. Mr. Baring sits below the gangway, and, as Mr. Disraeli has more than once intimated, he professes to be an independent member: he is, however, really a Conservative of the straitest sect, and when the party want him is always in his place. Indeed, we have come to look upon Mr. Baring as a sort of stormy petrel, whose presence indicates a coming gale. After Mr. Baring had finished all interest in the debate was gone, and it was given over to "the lesser lights to rule the night"—such men as solid Mr. Bentinck, handsome but not solid Lord Robert Montagu, who protested against relieving penny papers, which "misinformed, misguided, and misled the millions;" and Mr. Dodson, a member who sings one note like a starling in the ear of the Chancellor, "Hops! hops!" and Mr. Banks Stanhope, who was for once unexcited and calm, and therefore spoke better than he ever did before, &c.;—all lesser lights, twinkling and twinkling upon the scene, but by no means able to make it brilliant. The debate was closed by a long speech from Sir Stafford Northcote, once upon a time private secretary to Mr. Gladstone, and a great authority in small parties in finance. Sir Stafford pounded away in a monotonous tone for more than an hour at the Budget of "his right hon. friend," but, after all his pounding, no breach was discoverable.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and the Prince Consort purposed leaving Osborne at the end of this week for White Lodge, Richmond Park, late the residence of the Prince of Wales. Princess Alice accompanies the Queen and the Prince Consort to Richmond; the other members of the Royal family remain at Osborne. According to present arrangements, her Majesty is not expected to come to Buckingham Palace before the first week in June.

VOLUNTEERS AT ST. PAUL'S.—The London Rifle Brigade attended divine service in St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday. There were 2000 volunteers present, including 800 members of other corps. The Duke of Cambridge, as Colonel of the brigade, was present. Her Majesty's Judges, the Lord Mayor, and numerous members of the Corporation also attended. In fact, never did the cathedral present a gayer or more animated scene—a scene scarcely consonant with the character of the edifice.

LONDON THE FUTURE SEAT OF THE PAPACY.—The *Indépendance Belge* in its number of the 20th of April contains, in its Paris letter of the previous day, the following remarkable statement:—"I am assured that the Holy Father has already, some months ago, made all the arrangements in the event of his death, in the event of his deposition, or even in the event of voluntary abdication. The case of his death is particularly provided for. By a decision approved of by twenty-one Cardinals, Pius IX. is said to have nominated as his successor or his representative, until the regular election of a new Pope, chosen at Rome by all the Cardinals met in conclave, Cardinal Wiseman, Primate of Egbn'l. Cardinal Wiseman, whose position in the Church is considerable and exceptional, would thus become invested with all Papal powers, especially with that of summoning at London a great Ecumenical Council. The difficulties of the situation lead one to suppose that, if St. Peter's see should be vacant, there would probably be an interregnum of tolerable length before the regular election of a new Pope. It is during this interregnum that Cardinal Wiseman will administer the affairs of the Church under the name of Pius the Tenth. This arrangement is now no longer a mere project, it is a thing definitively settled; and it has already—such is the statement—been promulgated in the Church in order that no accident may endanger the Catholic hierarchy. The Pope, it is assured, has frequently been tempted to abdicate in order to retire to a monastery; but this project is still vague, whilst the deed of the transmission of the Papal powers to the first prelate of England has been actually signed."

FINE-ARTS COPYRIGHT.—The Attorney-General's bill gives to the author for his life, and thirty years after his death, a copyright in pictures and works of sculpture and engraving, made, or for the first time disposed of, after the passing of this bill; and this right is to extend to a copy of any work of fine art (lawfully made). The same copyright is also given to the authors of architectural works (plans, models, &c.); but when a building has been constructed no person is to be precluded by this bill from making plans or models from the building itself, and constructing any building therefrom. The bill includes works of fine art published abroad, and gives copyright in them. But no copyright will be acquired in any case unless the name or monogram of the author is legibly placed upon some conspicuous part of the work. Penalties are imposed for all fraudulent publications falsely pretending to be the work of an artist who is not the real author, or colourable imitations to be passed off as executed by him (whether there be subsisting copyright or not); and, though there may be no subsisting copyright in a work of fine art, no person (except the last proprietor of an expired copyright in it) may use the name of the author upon any engraving during his life. The importation of piracies is absolutely prohibited.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH inquired whether the Government had been engaged in any correspondence with the object of reconciling the spiritual independence of the see of Rome with the exercise of temporal sovereignty within the Roman territory? The noble Earl spoke in high terms of the course of events which had united Italy into one kingdom, and urged that the sole obstacle to complete unity was the occupation of Rome by French troops. The noble Earl reviewed the Italian question, and, in conclusion, expressed his gratification at having nearly at the close of his life witnessed, with regard to that country, the realisation of some of the most cherished visions of his youth.

Lord WODEHOUSE said that the Government were not engaged in any such correspondence as that indicated by the noble Earl, as it would not be desirable that a Protestant country like England should actively interfere in a matter relating to the spiritual head of the Roman Catholic Church; nor did he think it was within the ingenuity of man to reconcile the spiritual with the temporal power of the Pope.

The Earl of CLarendon expressed his satisfaction at hearing that the Government was not about to interfere in a matter in which their interference could only be prejudicial; and he hoped that they would leave the settlement of a purely Catholic question to the Catholic Powers.

The Earl of DERBY stated his general concurrence in the opinions expressed by Lord Ellenborough. The noble Earl, in common with the preceding speakers, entered at length into the Italian question, the tendency of the debate being decidedly favourable to the ultimate establishment of a completely united Italy.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE CONVICT SYSTEM.

Mr. EWART inquired whether the system introduced by Captain Crofton into Ireland for the discipline and reform of convicts would be taken into consideration by the Government?

Mr. CLIVE said that anything done by Captain Crofton deserved to be taken into consideration by the Government, but he was not prepared to say that this subject had yet been considered.

THE INDIGO QUESTION.

Mr. LAYARD asked the Secretary of State for India whether, notwithstanding the minute of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal upon the report of the Indigo Commission, dated the 17th of December last, a bill had been introduced into the Legislative Council of India to enforce contracts for the delivery of agricultural produce; and, if so, whether such measure had been introduced with the sanction of the Government of India; and whether he would lay upon the table of the House copies of that report and minute, and of Act II. of 1860 of the Indian Legislature, together with the correspondence thereon between the Governor-General of India, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the Indigo Planters' Association, and other documents and papers relating to the cultivation of indigo in Bengal. He stated that the evidence taken before a commission showed the most fearful oppression, including murder and destruction of property, by the planters on the native labourers.

Mr. VANSITTART said his perusal of the report had brought him to a different conclusion, and he thought that it entirely exonerated the planters from the accusations made against them.

Mr. KINNAIRD coincided with Mr. Layard, and protested against the course taken by the Indian Government in sanctioning an enactment of such a coercive and oppressive measure as had been passed in reference to the labourers.

Sir J. EPHIONE protestted against the statement of Mr. Layard being taken as a true picture of the question.

Mr. H. SEYMOUR urged that the case of indigo was a special one in reference to its cultivation, and required special protection.

Sir C. WOOD said the fact was that the present race of indigo-planters were suffering from a vicious system of long standing, which reduced the cultivation of indigo to a system of forced labour, and he thought that the Legislative Council had passed an Act which was not justifiable. The truth was, that in these particular districts the hire given to the ryots was wholly inadequate; and, where proper wages were paid, as in Madras and elsewhere, there was no difficulty in obtaining labour for the cultivation of indigo. He had written to India to desire that the Act in question should be withdrawn.

VOLUNTEERS AT ELECTIONS.

General PELL asked Lord Palmerston if it was true that at the recent election for Tiverton he was escorted to the hustings by the Tiverton Volunteer Rifles, and if it was the intention of the Government to sanction the attendance of volunteers with their arms at elections? He protested against such proceedings, for the objections which applied to the appearance of regular troops at elections applied with still greater force to volunteers.

Lord PALMERSTON admitted that, as a general principle, it was not proper that armed bodies should participate in elections. It was true that the Tiverton Rifles did escort him to the hustings; and he thought, as there was no contest, it would have been political prudence to have declined the compliment. They, however, laid aside their arms during the actual proceedings of the election. It was intended by the Secretary for War to send a circular letter to Lord Lieutenants of counties stating that it was not desirable that volunteers should be present at elections.

NATIVE CLAIMS TO LAND IN NEW ZEALAND.

Mr. HORN inquired whether it was intended to institute a tribunal in New Zealand to decide on the conflicting claims of natives in cases of proposed sales of land by them to the Government?

Mr. C. FORTESCUE said that none of the ordinary tribunals in New Zealand could deal with native titles to land, and arrangements were always made by special negotiation, and with success until the recent difficulty arose. The Legislature of New Zealand had sent home a bill for the establishment of a native council to consider the question of land, which under consideration by the Colonial Office.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN SPAIN.

Sir R. PELL brought forward the case of persons in Spain persecuted for their religious belief, and urged the interference of the British Government on their behalf.

Lord J. RUSSELL stated that the Spanish Minister had alleged that he would have been glad to release the persons who had been imprisoned for the circumstance of its having been discovered that Protestantism was made a cover to a conspiracy which existed for the purpose of establishing Socialism and Republicanism in Spain, and it was therefore not a proper moment for any act of clemency of that kind.

IRISH EVICTIONS.

Mr. SCULLY again drew attention to the eviction of 280 persons from the lands of Derryveagh, in the county of Donegal, and asked if it was intended that the landlord who caused the eviction should continue in the commission of the peace!

Mr. CARDWELL said these evictions, which were greatly to be deplored, were becoming rare in Ireland; and in this case the Government had called the attention of the landlord to the serious responsibility which he incurred by taking such a step. As, however, he had not acted in excess of his strictly legal right, or exhibited any impropriety of conduct as a magistrate, it would be an undue exercise of authority to remove him from the commission of the peace.

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

Mr. BUTT moved that the rules now adopted to regulate the distribution of the sum voted by this House for the promotion of national education in Ireland have caused dissatisfaction among a large proportion of the people of that country, and that this dissatisfaction has interfered with the complete accomplishment of the objects contemplated by that grant; and praying that her Majesty may direct inquiry to be made whether the rules may not be so modified as to remove all causes of dissatisfaction, and thereby promote the more general diffusion of the advantages which this House intends for all classes of the Irish people.

After a few words from Mr. Whiteside the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. BURR also brought forward the subject of the claims of the Mexican bondholders.

Lord J. RUSSELL admitted the injustice which had been committed in this matter, and stated that Sir Charles Wyke, the Minister, who had lately gone to Mexico, had special instructions on the subject.

MONDAY, APRIL 22.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

DOMICILE.

Lord KINGSDOWN moved the second reading of the Wills of Personality of British Subjects Abroad Bill, so as to render valid the testamentary dispositions of Englishmen residing abroad independent of the question of domicile at the time of their death.

Lord WENSLYDALE strongly objected to the bill.

The Lord CHANCELLOR, without pledging himself to all the enactments of the bill, was willing to allow it to be read a second time, especially as he was desirous of getting rid of the evils of the present law, which often worked great injustice.

Lord Sr. LEONARDS characterised the bill as being designed to allow English people to spend their money and lives in France, and to have all the benefit of the laws of England; but he would not oppose the second reading.

After some remarks from Lord Cranworth, the bill was read a second time.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

Lord STANLEY OF ALDERLEY moved the second reading of the Post Office Savings Banks Bill, explaining its provisions.

Lord COLCHESTER, while highly approving the objects of the bill, pointed out some practical difficulties connected with the machinery for carrying it out, and urged that it would throw great additional labour and expense on the Post Office.

Lord MONTEAGLE denied that the state of the existing savings banks was such as to justify the introduction of a system which would entirely subvert them, and expressed some doubts as to the feasibility of the management of the new system.

After a further discussion, the bill was read a second time.

The Lunacy Regulation Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, in answer to Mr. W. E. Forster, that a conference on the subject of the slave trade of the Ministers of France, the United States, Spain, Portugal, and Brazil, which he wished to be held in London in 1860, did not take place, in consequence of the refusal of the United States to be a party to it.

PROPOSED TAX ON DRAPEES' "YOUNG MEN."

Mr. GLADSTONE said, in answer to Viscount Raynham, that although he felt strongly the exclusion of women from useful employment as a social question, yet he did not think it would be advisable to attempt to remedy the existing state of things by levying a tax on all men employed in linendraperies' and other shops of that description.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

On the motion for going into Committee of Ways and Means on the resolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer relating to the income tax, tea and sugar duties, paper duty, &c.,

Mr. T. BARING said that as the whole of the financial arrangements of the Government were comprised in one bill it was competent to discuss them as a whole. It was now quite possible that a Budget might be amended or withdrawn without involving the fate of a Government, and he rejoiced that it was so; for he should think it unfortunate if any change made by the House in a Budget implied a vote of want of confidence in the Government; and he, for one, disclaimed any such intention in the course he was about to take. His object was to state his opinion on the policy of the present financial arrangements, and in his judgment they were not just and politic. The deficiency of last year ought to act as a warning against pursuing a course of remission of taxes which could not be reimposed, while the circumstances of the present moment were such as to make over-caution a virtue and fiscal rashness a crime. He took it for granted that the estimated expenditure of £69,900,000 was the maximum, and that no votes of credit would be asked for. The estimated revenue gave a surplus of £1,923,000; but was there no possibility of such events as a failure of the harvest and depreciation of trade which might neutralise the estimate, and was it certain that £750,000 would really come from China? He therefore would rather see a pause in the remission of taxation, or at least reduction, in such articles as would tend to stimulate consumption and to the reproduction of revenue. Although only part of the penny in the pound income tax and the paper duty were remitted this year, next year the whole of the duties would be remitted and a deficiency created, unless a great reduction of expenditure took place, of which he had no sanguine expectation, even if the country was not forced into a European war, in which case several means of taxation would be entirely lost. Referring to the proposal to reduce the income tax and abolish the paper duty, he said that the decision last year in another place was a godsend to the Exchequer; and he argued that the estimate of a large surplus was not so assured as to justify the removal of a tax which did not exhibit incidents of an oppressive impost, inasmuch as its returns increased instead of decreased. As to the pledge given by the House for its removal, similar pledges had been given for the removal of the income tax and the war duties on tea and sugar. The House was not bound to fulfil these pledges until such time as it could be justified in such remission. He should have been glad to see the proposed remission limited to one-half its amount, and applied to objects by which they could at once give immediate relief to consumers and retain the power of re-imposition, if necessary; and he instanced the article of tea. He urged the reconsideration of the financial arrangements of the Government.

Mr. WHITE argued that no case had been made out for the reduction of the duty on tea instead of that on paper.

A discussion followed, in which Lord R. Montague, Mr. B. Stanhope, Mr. Blackburn, Mr. H. J. Baillie, and Mr. Longfield opposed, and Mr. Baxter, Mr. Dodson, Mr. P. Urquhart, Mr. W. Ewart, and Mr. Norris supported, the propositions of the Budget.

Mr. R. LONG expressed his surprise and regret that the speech of Mr. Baring, so condemnatory of the Budget, was not followed by a motion against it; but he believed that it was owing to a conviction that the Liberal party would support the repeal of the paper duty against their real opinions, just as they insisted on the Government Reform Bill last year, of which they really disapproved, being read a second time.

Mr. A. BLACK argued that the question was not one merely of a tax on knowledge, but one which concerned those who consumed and paid for in some shape a heavy duty on coarser kinds of paper used for wrapping and package.

A few words from Mr. Warner,

Mr. BENTINCK, in some detail, criticised Mr. Gladstone's speech in proposing the Budget, characterising it as an act of bad faith based on misconception.

Sir J. PAXTON, replying to a statement of Mr. Bentinck, that the repeal of the paper duty would only benefit the penny papers, said that the hon. gentleman was mistaken in supposing that paper was only used for purposes of literature. That was only a part of the question.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE contended that the calculations of the Finance Minister last year were erroneous, while those made on less perfect information by the Opposition had been justified almost to the letter by the results; and he prognosticated and endeavoured to show by figures that the calculations of the present financial year were likely to be equally fallacious.

The debate was adjourned to Thursday.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE MARRIAGE LAW.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, on moving the second reading of the Marriage Law Amendment Bill, stated that the object of the bill was to remedy the evils at present arising from the uncertainty of the validity of marriage between a Protestant and a Catholic.

After some remarks on the measure from Lords Monteagle, Derby, St. Germans, and Clanricarde, the bill was read a second time.

CONVICTS AT BERMUDA.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE, in reply to Lord Carnarvon, stated the measures which had been taken to investigate the truth of charges made by the Chaplain of the Bermuda hulks against the discipline and present management of the convicts confined there. The recently-appointed Governor had received instructions to make a thorough investigation into the convict system pursued at Bermuda, and at the same time her Majesty's Government contemplated the possibility of diminishing the number of convicts at Bermuda, with the view of ultimately abolishing it in that colony altogether. The subject then dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE BALLOT.

Mr. H. BERKELEY brought forward his annual motion for leave to bring in a bill for the protection of electors in voting for members to serve in Parliament. Although some mysterious influence seemed, he said, to counteract every attempt at Parliamentary Reform, when he saw measures of reform in other directions entertained it was no reason, he thought, why he should not propound his measure, the effect of which would be to check intimidation, bribery, and treating, though Lord John Russell chose to put off his Reform Bill. The question of secret voting by ballot had, he observed, been often and completely discussed; he, however, reinforced the arguments he had employed in former speeches, with especial reference to intimidation, by additional facts and evidence, which he read from manuscript books, making occasional comments. His bill, he said, was not understood, because that courtesy was not extended to it, though a measure of justice, which other bills not half so important always received.

The motion was seconded by Sir C. DOUGLAS, who argued that improper influence was the bane of all elections; that such influence ought not to be exercised upon voters; that the ballot did that which was entirely in accordance with the feelings and practice of the people of this country; and that, while the arguments against it were fanciful, the evils it would cure were positive and certain.

Upon a division, the motion was negatived by 279 to 154.

SARDINIA IN THE EAST.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved for papers relative to certain arms conveyed last year under the Sardinian flag from Genoa to the East, and seized by the Moldo-Wallachian Government, and to bringing back in her Majesty's ship the Banshee, from Galatz to Genoa, all or any portion of the said arms. He understood, he said, that the motion was to be opposed, but he could see no good reason for withholding these papers.

The motion was seconded by Mr. HENNESSY.

Lord J. RUSSELL observed that Mr. Duncombe had laid no Parliamentary grounds for calling for papers the production of which would, in his opinion, be injurious to the public service. He explained the views of the Government regarding the transaction which was the subject of the papers, the policy they had pursued being, he said, dictated by an anxiety to preserve the peace of Europe.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, in reply, condemned the policy of the Government with regard to Hungary and Austria, denouncing it as a violation of the principle of non-intervention, and founded upon false views of the national interest.

Mr. COCHRANE entirely differed from Mr. Duncombe; but he complained of omissions in the papers relating to Italy laid before the House.

Upon a division, the motion was negatived by 119 to 33.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

Mr. W. EWART moved a resolution that the number of members constituting Select Committees be reduced—except where the House may extend their number—to seven or nine; and that they be named by the Committee of Selection, who shall choose such members on account of their acquaintance with the subject submitted to their consideration, and adopt measures for ensuring the constant attendance of such members.

Sir G. LEWIS entertained some doubts as to the policy of the principle of Public Committees and the mode of procedure should be assimilated to those of Private Bill Committees; but he showed that there was an essential difference between the two, and that there would be difficulties in applying the principle to public Committees.

Mr. CROESLEY thought the objections of Sir G. Lewis ingenious rather than solid, and that it would be an advantage to have public Committees nominated by the Committee of Selection.

The motion was negatived.

THE NAVY-YARDS.

Sir F. SMITH called attention to the report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the control and management of her Majesty's naval yards; and moved that it is not expedient to intrust the Board of Admiralty with the expenditure of the whole of the large amount proposed for the naval service in the estimate for the current year, according to the existing system of conducting and controlling the Naval Department. While pursuing his argument the House was counted out, at a quarter past eight o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS.

On going into Committee on the University Elections Bill, the object of which is to enable votes to be given by letter, Sir G. C. LEWIS said that although, owing to the scattered character of the constituency, there was some inconvenience in the mode of conducting elections at Universities, yet on the whole he thought that the system was not so defective as to justify an innovation like that proposed. The bill as it was drawn seemed to him not well adapted to carry out its object, and he should suggest its being referred to a Select Committee.

A discussion ensued, in which the opinions expressed were in the main favourable to the principle of the bill, but the concurrence was general that it should be referred to a Select Committee, which was done accordingly.

NONCONFORMISTS' BURIAL BILL.

Sir M. PETO moved the second reading of the Nonconformists' Burial Bill, the object of which is to allow dissenters to be interred in churchyards; the ceremonial of burial to be performed according to their own forms; and to take away the power from clergymen of the Established Church of preventing such interments.

Sir W. HEATHCOTE moved the rejection of the bill, grounding his opposition on the fact that the grievance which it was sought to remedy was, not that dissenters were excluded as a body from interment in churches, which they were not, but that unbaptised persons were excluded—an exclusion to which members of the Church were subjected in like cases.

Lord HENLEY, although a member of the Established Church, felt bound to support the bill, conceiving that a grievance existed in country parishes which ought to be removed.

Mr. HUBBARD said that permission to Cardinal Wiseman to perform mass in Westminster Abbey could not be more dangerous to the Church of England than that which was proposed by this bill.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said that there was a precedent for the measure in an Act which had been passed with regard to burials in Ireland. The exception complained of pressed peculiarly on the Baptists; and he confessed that he thought it not wise in clergymen to be over-nice in inquiring too curiously into whether baptism had been celebrated in the cases of persons about to be interred. Still, he thought that the provisions of this bill were too wide, as it gave any person, of any description, a right to perform a service in a churchyard; and he was not prepared to support a change so extensive as that proposed.

Lord R. CECIL said that the grievance complained of was confined to the Baptists and the Quakers; and he argued that clergymen should not be too curious in this matter. But this was a very different thing to throwing open the churchyards to the performance of any description of burial rites.

Mr. BRIGHT said that the promoters of the bill were indebted to Sir G. Lewis for his speech, although they were not to have his vote; but he understood the grievance when he said it was confined to Baptists. He would be willing in Committee to give all the security to the clergy of the Church which was given by the Irish Act which had been alluded to—namely, by making the permission of the clergyman necessary for the burial; enacting that the nature of the ceremonies to be performed was to be submitted to him in writing, and providing that the funerals should take place at such times as would not interfere with the services of the Church. This had worked well in Ireland, and the system might well be applied to England.

Mr. NEWDEGATE urged that one result of this measure would be that the Roman Catholics would be the first to avail themselves of the opportunity of using the burial-grounds of the Church, which were consecrated in Roman Catholic times, and acknowledged to be so by that sect now; and their ceremonies and usages would be thus legalised.

Mr. BUXTON supported the bill.

Mr. WALPOLE said that, in regard to the bill, it contained the minimum of grievance to be redressed and the maximum of inconvenience in the mode of redressing it. Instead of going into Committee on a bill the provisions of which had been given up by its own supporters, it would be better to withdraw it and introduce another better adapted to carry out the object in view.

Mr. BAINES said that there was so evident a disposition on both sides of the House to accede to a well-considered and temperate measure for the redress of the grievance complained of that he should advise the withdrawal of the bill, and the preparation and introduction of another, the details of which would be less open to objection than was the case with the present bill.

Sir M. PETO said that, if the amendment for the rejection of the bill were withdrawn, he would withdraw the motion for the second reading.

Sir W. HEATHCOTE declined to withdraw his amendment.

Sir G. GREY pressed that hon. gentleman to reconsider his determination. He had intended to vote against the bill, but on the amendment he should withdraw and not vote at all.

Mr. DISRAELI expressed his surprise that Sir G. Grey, instead of stating that the Government would undertake the conduct of the question, should have asked that Sir M. PETO should be allowed another opportunity of showing how unskillfully he could deal with it. It was only on condition that the Government would undertake to introduce a measure that the amendment should be withdrawn.

On a division the second reading was rejected by 236 to 155.

The other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY BILL.

The LORD CHANCELLOR laid on the table the amendments he proposed to make in this bill.

Lord CHELMFORD, on the part of the Earl of Derby, said he would lay his amendments before the House as soon as possible, but not, he thought, before Tuesday next.

LEASES, ETC., BY INCUMBENTS RESTRICTION BILL.

Lord LYTTELTON moved the second reading of this bill, which was to restrict benefice-holders or ecclesiastical corporations from making long leases of certain lands to the detriment of succeeding incumbents.

The bill was read a second time.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS BILL.

This bill passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE FINANCIAL RESOLUTIONS.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER laid upon the table a copy of the resolutions he intended to propose in Committee of Ways and Means. There were some differences between them and the resolutions he originally gave notice of, but they were of minor importance. He also intended a resolution granting a license on payment of 5s. a year to the retailers of a peculiar kind of small beer in the rural districts at a price not greater than three-halfpence a quart.

MODENESE TROOPS IN AUSTRIA.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Mr. D. Griffith, said it was quite true that

there was a body of Modenese troops, numbering about 3000, in Pesaro under the protection of the Austrian Government. He had, however, received an assurance that the Emperor of Austria had no intention whatever to make any aggression upon the Italian territory; and that the fact of the troops of the Duke of Modena being allowed to remain in Pesaro was only meant as a protest by the Emperor of Austria that he did not acknowledge the transfer of the territory of the Duke of Modena to King Victor Emmanuel.

WAYS AND MEANS.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The adjourned debate on the Budget propositions was resumed by Mr. S. FITZGERALD, who submitted that there was nothing in the state of public affairs or the national finances to justify the repeal of the paper duties, which, in fact, had been only proposed by the Government in the present

nearly equal-balanced state of political parties for the purpose of securing the support of the noisy, but not influential, section of the House. He charged the right hon. gentleman with having misled the House by withholding the fact that a sum of £750,000 had to be provided for to meet an outstanding balance last year, of adding to the funded debt a sum above £1,000,000 without acknowledgement, and generally understating the amount that would be required for the services of the year in China. At the same time he had fallen into a mistake in supposing that the effects of the bad harvest of last year would be exhausted for years to come, and so had taken credit for revenue receipts which were by no means to be depended on. He contended that, if they repealed the paper duty, they would find themselves compelled to increase the income tax. If there were really a surplus to be dealt with, he thought that the very first thing the Chancellor of the Exchequer ought to propose was a further diminution of the income tax, or a repeal of the war duties on tea and sugar.

Mr. M. GIBSON, with some warmth, denied the charges made against the Chancellor of the Exchequer of having unfairly led the House to suppose that there was a surplus when there was really a deficiency. He believed that his right hon. friend had made an accurate estimate of the yield of the customs and excise, and was justified in assuming that there was such a surplus as he had stated. The right hon. gentleman concluded an able and argumentative speech by a defence of the policy of the Government in proposing the repeal of the paper duty, which he contended would stimulate an important branch of commerce, extend the sphere of employment, open up new manufactures, and occasion a wide diffusion of useful knowledge.

Mr. BALL advocated a reduction of duty on malt rather than a repeal of the paper duty.

Mr. MAKSH supported the repeal of the paper duty, in preference even to a diminution of the duties on tea and sugar, which would only benefit the working classes to the amount of three farthings per head a week.

Mr. FARRELL took a precisely opposite view of the question.

Mr. BEACH expressed his belief that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had no surplus whatever to justify his propositions.

Mr. Dutton and Mr. Pease supported the Budget in its entirety.

Mr. MOFFAT doubted the accuracy of the Estimates, and insisted that there was no real surplus as shown by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He cautioned the House to be very careful in the course they took, for if they made a false step now it would be irretrievable. Reviewing the Chinese Treaty, he showed that, after the British merchants were paid their compensation-money, there would not be more than £100,000 left for the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. WHITESIDE argued against the financial scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as not being an honest attempt to adjust taxation and expenditure. He ridiculed the idea of the repeal of the paper duty benefiting the masses, and charged the right hon. gentleman with sacrificing the interests of the working classes in selecting that article as the object of his generosity instead of tea and sugar, which were actually necessary to their existence.

Mr. HALIBURTON said to designate the paper duty as a tax upon knowledge was the basest cant that ever was invented. The hon. gentleman made a very severe attack upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer for "the insolence" of his language in describing the petition presented last year from British North America on the subject of the proposed equalisation of the timber dues as a wail across the Atlantic.

The SPEAKER in the course of the hon. gentleman's observations was compelled to interfere, and to demand a retraction of his language.

Mr. B. OSBORNE defended the Chancellor of the Exchequer from the charges brought against him; and said, though he should prefer a Government of that House was involved in the question of the paper duty, which they had last Session agreed to repeal.

After some further discussion, on the motion of Mr. Horsman, the debate was adjourned to Monday.

THE POPE ON HIS WAY TO ST. PETER'S.

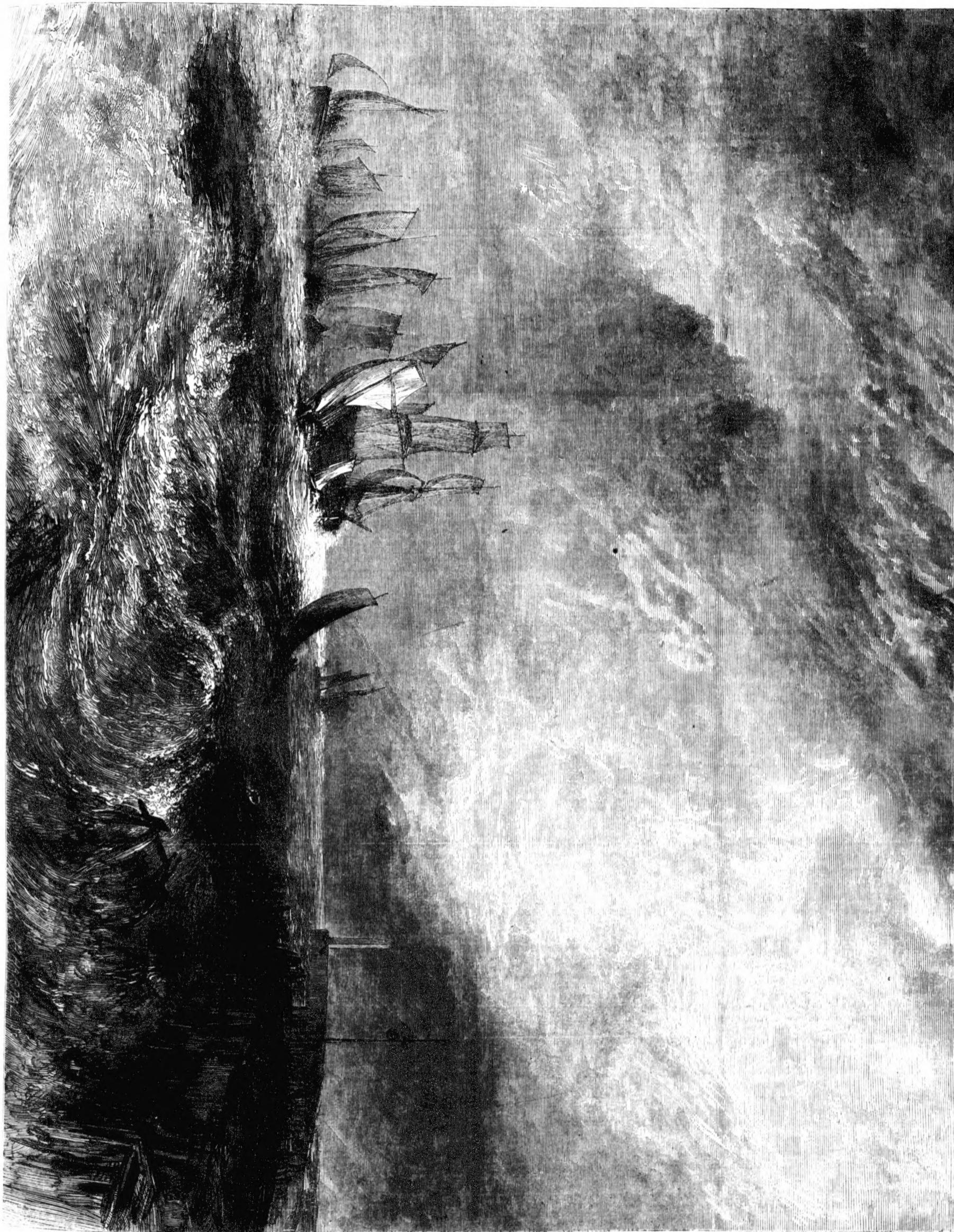
EVERY year at the time of Lent the morning of Palm Sunday is inaugurated by the Pope leaving the Vatican and attending at the Church of St. Peter, to which he is carried on a stage borne upon men's shoulders, and upon which he sits in his pontifical robes, while a canopy is held over him by the attendants. The appearance of his Holiness is sufficiently imposing as, seated in his chair of purple, and his feet resting upon the footstool emblazoned with the Papal coat of arms, he is borne solemnly along, his cortege composed of all the highest dignitaries of the Church then present in Rome, who offer the most marked respect to the head of their faith. Cardinals and priests, dressed in their most brilliant robes, carry branches of palm in remembrance of the triumphal entry into Jerusalem. Meanwhile the people join in the solemn procession, and testify their religious enthusiasm by waving branches of palm and other trees during the passage of the Pope.

More than once in the late festivals of the Romish Church the health of his Holiness has given great cause for alarm; and, indeed, it would seem that continued and very serious indisposition is likely to result.

It has been accounted for by his having taken cold while standing at an open window on a Sunday during the benediction, though on the Monday he insisted on being present at a dinner which he gave to the King of Naples at the Quirinal. On the following Tuesday he was at mass in the Sistine Chapel, when he suddenly swooned away. The attendant Cardinals observed his head fall on one side as he sat in his chair and his eyes close



PIUS IX. CARRIED IN PROCESSION TO ST. PETER'S ON PALM SUNDAY.—(FROM A SKETCH BY M. ANDRIOLI.)



"FISHING-BOATS BRINGING IN A DISABLED SHIP."

Our Engraving, which is from one of Turner's later works, represents just such a subject as the great painter delighted to select for the exercise of his marvellous talent. In the perspective of light exhibited by the sky; in the racing scud of clouds, wind-driven, and like flecks from the foaming sea beneath; in the seething whirl of rushing water; and in the dim, misty distance, where the little craft look like phantom vessels, were to be discovered effects which few could reproduce upon canvas, and here this painter's skill seemed to have found a definite and successful result. In Turner's pictures of the sea the scene lies before you full of truth and power, because Turner knew how to paint atmosphere as distinguished from light. The sea is all water, no solid mechanical waves, but with the rush and spray and the swift run in the "troughs," which almost awakes a sense of hearing and causes us to listen for the seething of the broken billow. Away in the hazy distance, too, where sky and sea meet, how wild and watery is the horizon where the dark sails are but dimly seen looming through the mist! The picture is but composed of a few poor fishing-boats, and of an expanse of sea and sky, with a mean harbour, its pier jutting out plainly; but there is a charm in it, nevertheless, just that charm which always lies in the faithful exposition of nature—just the charm which affects us most when we have gazed long enough to fancy, as we can, that we have some friend in that disabled merchantman for whom longing eyes are looking from the pierhead.

PURCHASERS OF THE MAP OF NORTH AMERICA issued with this Paper can have their copies exchanged by the Publisher for copies handsomely coloured, showing the Free and Slave States, mounted on canvas with rollers and varnished, for £1. each copy, which can be sent through the post to any part of the United Kingdom for four additional stamps. May be had also on canvas to fold in a book, same price.

* * * When a copy of the Map is not returned, four extra stamps will be necessary.

Office—2, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1861.

CHURCHYARD BURIAL.

CONSIDERING that by far the greater number of Radicals are also Dissenters, it is worthy of note that, just as Radicalism fails in its attempts at tinkering the Constitution, Dissent grows more insidious in her encroachments on the Church. Radicals and Dissenters, or that large section in the State who are both, are also of the "Peace party;" and yet, while they so loudly deprecate the possibility of foreign aggression, they meanwhile do what in their fervent nature lies to breed contention at home. At any rate, this must have been the result, if it were not the object, of the bill introduced into the House of Commons by Sir Morton Peto on Wednesday night.

Before we come to the grievance which Sir Morton Peto's bill was intended to redress we may recall two or three facts which bear upon it. In the first place, nobody denies that Nonconformists enjoy the most perfect freedom in the exercise of their religious services. They may build edifices in which to worship as they please; they may inclose burial grounds, and bury their dead according to whatever ceremonial they may choose to adopt: their marryings and christenings nobody interferes with or can interfere with. Again, it is not true that the Church seceded from Dissent, carrying away their joint property and rights. The Nonconformists, knowing well what they were doing, left the Church, determining to have no more to do with her, save as an antagonist. This being the case, Sir Morton Peto comes forward with a bill empowering persons of all denominations—Baptists, Wesleyans, Methodists, Quakers, Shakers, Jumbers, Mormons, Mohammedans, Parsees—they were no exceptions—to enter a churchyard, and bury their dead, each sect according to its own peculiar ceremonial.

It seems to us that no measure could be better devised to excite discord amongst religionists, or to provoke occasional riots where of all places jealousies should be stilled and rivalries stilled. Excellent reasons ought to have been adduced in favour of such a bill; but we find only one of importance—that in many country places there is but one burying-ground, and that lies under the walls of the parish church. Dissent has not everywhere a burial-ground of its own, and so it is very much under the control of the odious clergyman. No doubt, this appears to be a great inconvenience at first sight, but certain facts go very much to modify such a view of it. In the first place, Churchmen have no peculiar claim to the churchyard; it is the common property of the parish, and the Dissenter has as much right to be buried in its soil as the Churchman has. But clergymen are not bound to read the burial service over suicides, persons excommunicated, or persons unbaptised—a scheme of exclusion, be it understood, which is not aimed at Dissenters, since it applies equally to unbaptised Churchmen. A baptised Dissenter, even if the ceremony have been performed by a layman, has a valid claim to be interred in the churchyard according to the service prescribed in the Prayer book.

The alleged grievance, then, is one of very small dimensions, especially as only one or two of the "denominations" disapprove of infant baptism. The inconvenience to which they are put simply is, that by the ecclesiastical law of the kingdom they may not perform their peculiar rites in parochial churchyards, though there is nothing to prevent their dead being buried there, or to interfere with any service they may please to perform in their own grounds and chapels. As for the other Nonconformist sects, their dead have only to have been baptised (not necessarily by a Churchman or in a church), and the difficulty ceases to exist.

We entirely agree with almost every Churchman who joined in the debate on Sir Morton Peto's bill in reprehending those clergymen who too curiously inquire whether any one brought them for burial has been baptised or not. We do hear now and then of clergymen who refuse to read the service over unchristened children, but they are very rare, and enjoy none of our sympathy. But we see no reason why the ancient rights

of the Church, hurting no man, should be invaded because here and there one of its ministers insists on them too far for charity, though not for strict justice. As Sir William Heathcote fairly put it, the bill before the House of Commons on Wednesday handed over to all mankind, provided they did not belong to the Church of England, the complete and unconditional use of the Church burying-grounds for the performance of any sort of ceremony, or the renunciation of all religion whatever by any infidel who might think proper to harangue over a brother departed. So unjust and indecent a spectacle cannot be borne in idea; what would be the result in practice we can easily imagine. However, the rejection of Sir Morton Peto's bill has, at any rate, deferred those scenes of dispute, and perhaps even of riot, to which its adoption would probably have led. It would not have healed, it would have provoked, division between the Church and Dissent—the one feeling outraged, the other triumphant; and we have enough of Christian heart-burning already.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN has appointed the Duchess of Wellington to be Mistress of the Robes, in succession to the Duchess Dowager of Sutherland.

THE QUEEN has sanctioned a selection from the Hampton Court Collection for the forthcoming exhibition. Her Majesty has also lent to the exhibition two pictures from her private collection—the "Battle of Meane," by Armitage, and "The Sanctuary," by Landseer.

THE QUEEN HAS APPOINTED LORD KENSINGTON Lord Lieutenant of Pembrokeshire, and the Duke of Sutherland Lord Lieutenant of Sutherlandshire.

THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS has abolished capital punishment.

THE PICTURE of "The Finding of our Saviour in the Temple" has been sold to an eminent collector, though its exhibition still continues. The Athenaeum is informed that it is ultimately to be presented to a public institution.

THE ADMIRERS OF LORD MACAULAY will be gratified to learn that the original autograph of the whole of the fifth and last volume of his "History of England" has been deposited in the Manuscript Department of the British Museum, and a portion of it placed in a glass case for public inspection.

GENERAL SIR CHARLES W. PARLEY, K.C.B., Colonel Commandant of the Royal Engineers, died on Friday last, at an advanced age, after sixty-four years' service in the Army.

THE ENGAGEMENT OF MME. RISTORI at the Odéon is a very advantageous one; she receives 150 francs a night, and one-half the receipts above 800 francs. The nightly receipts thus far have not been less than 4000 francs.

THE HON. GEORGE LESLIE WALDEGRAVE has resigned his appointment of Secretary to the Speaker of the House of Commons. We understand Mr. Alfred Denison, brother of the Speaker, has been selected to fill the vacancy.

THE STRIKE IN THE BUILDING TRADE is still unsettled. Though many of the men accede to the system of payment by the hour, others are strongly opposed to it. Several batches of foreign workmen have arrived lately.

M. MONTALEMBERT has issued a pamphlet in defence of the imperial power of the people, and denunciatory of M. Cavour. The tone of the pamphlet is fiery, and sometimes intemperate.

NEARLY ONE HUNDRED AMERICAN SHIPS are engaged in the whale fishery in the Indian Ocean, besides Dutch and French ships. English whalers have completely abandoned the Indian Ocean.

MADRID surpasses all the other capitals of Europe in the number of its centarians, most of whom belong to the fair sex. The recent Census shows that in that capital there are seven women above 100 years of age. One is 117, the next 111, the third 108, two are 102, the sixth 101, and the seventh 100.

A COMPANY has been formed in Liverpool for establishing direct communication between that port and Charleston. The first steamer of the line will be dispatched from Liverpool about the middle of July.

A MALAGA JOURNAL announces that the police has discovered in that town an association of Protestants formed for the promulgation of their faith, and that nine persons connected with it had been arrested.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR has just completed his fifty-third year, having been born on April 20, 1808.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT is said to have appointed a large and influential commission, presided over by Prince Napoleon, to conduct the arrangements in connection with the en-uing International Exhibition.

THE LORD CHIEF BARON has refused the rule for an habeas corpus to bring up the body of Mr. Fernandez, who, it will be remembered, was committed to prison at the late York Assizes for refusing to give evidence in one of the Wakefield bribery cases.

THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER consecrated the Church of St. Stephen, near Clapham-road, on Tuesday morning.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, a boy nineteen years of age, was executed at Brecon on Tuesday for the murder of his aunt. It may be remembered that the woman was shot with a gun as she sat by the fire picking wool, and the culprit voluntarily confessed he had killed her to get possession of her property.

A CHORAL FESTIVAL in behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts is to be celebrated in Westminster Abbey on Thursday, the 16th of May; on which occasion the sermon will be preached by the Rev. William Thompson, D.D., Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, and Preacher at Lincoln's Inn.

THE SERMON at the special services at St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday next will be preached by the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D., Canon of Westminster. The special services will close after next Sunday.

A NEW AND VALUABLE GOLD-FIELD has been discovered in Gippsland, Victoria.

GLASS CASKS are now extensively used in the south of France instead of wooden ones.

THE AUTHORITIES AT SOUTH KENSINGTON have purchased from the Sotheby Collection, for £800, a very admirable and valuable specimen of medieval metalwork, almost unequalled of its kind, being the famous altar-candlestick known to have once belonged to Gloucester Cathedral, but the period of the removal of which is unknown.

THE WEAVERS ON STRIKE AT BOLTON have resolved by a small majority to resume work on their employers' terms—a reduction of five per cent in the rate of wages.

MR. WEST, of the Northern Circuit, has been appointed Attorney-General for the Duchy of Lancaster.

THE UNION publishes the following paragraph:—"It is confidentially stated that the Duchess of Kent died a Roman Catholic. She was attended the day before her death by a Roman Catholic priest from Claremont, and the Duc d'Aumale called upon the Queen and announced the fact at the same time."

A DISASTROUS FIRE took place in the Phanar (Greek) quarter of Stamboul on Wednesday week, destroying in a few hours nearly a thousand houses. The victims are nearly all of the poorer class, and great consequent suffering has ensued.

THE STONE employed in the building of the exterior of the Bank of England is decaying like that used in the construction of the new Houses of Parliament. A coating of a newly-invented composition is now, by way of experiment, in course of being applied to that portion of the building in Threadneedle-street fronting the Royal Exchange.

SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHDAY was celebrated at Stratford-on-Avon on Tuesday by a dinner, the reading of one of Shakespeare's plays, &c. Several festal meetings were held in the metropolis.

A BENEVOLENT GENTLEMAN has intimated his intention to bequeath to the National Life-boat Institution £3000 on condition that the society will, on the receipt of his legacy, place a first-class life-boat on some exposed part of the English coast, and another on the Scotch coast, and will undertake thenceforward to keep them permanently in a state of efficiency.

DURING A MEETING OF HAIRDRESSERS at Bristol, the other day, to discuss the question of Sabbath-shaving, a Mr. Davidge exclaimed, "If it is wicked to shave or be shaved on a Sunday, many Churchmen are guilty of wickedness. I have shaved the Bishop of Bath and Wells on a Sunday morning, and do you think I will be dictated to by you?"

MR. HODGSON, the Conservative candidate for Tynemouth, has been returned. A riot followed the declaration of the poll. Mr. Hodgson was escorted to the railway station by sixty policemen. Here he was injured in the head by a stone, and some of his committee and the police were also slightly hurt.

THE STEAM FLOUR-MILLS of Messrs. Rose and Co., at Woolwich, suffered considerable damage by fire a few days since. The adjoining property (dwelling-houses) was also much damaged.

M. BLANQUI and his two companions, who were arrested by the French police some six weeks since, have been transported to Lambessa, under the law of public safety, without any form of trial.

A TREATY OF COMMERCE between Belgium and France has been signed. M. FAURE's engagement for three years at the Grand Opera is subject to the condition that he is to enjoy three months' leave of absence each year, being engaged to sing at Covent Garden.

A STATUE of the late Sir Charles Barry is to occupy a place in the new Houses of Parliament, with some appropriate motto in the sense that on Wren's monument—"Circumspice!" A statue of Turner, the painter, is to be placed in St. Paul's Cathedral.

A SILVER COIN of the time of Robert Bruce was recently dug up near Yarrow.

A VIENNA PAPER says that contracts have been made at Trieste for the supply of a British fleet, which is expected there.

A GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION, resulting in the deaths of two girls and a boy, took place last week at a fusee-manufactory at Pool, Cornwall.

LORD ELGIN arrived among his neighbours at Dunfermline last week. He was cheered, addressed, put under escort of the rifle corps, and otherwise distinguished. His Lordship gave his admirers a lengthy account of his travels.

THE RULES FOR THE ANALOGAMATION OF THE ROYAL AND INDIAN ARMS have been settled; but a mass of details remains to be carried out in India, and it has been felt necessary that Colonel Norman (Assistant Military Secretary to the Duke of Cambridge) should go to India for that purpose.

THE YOUNG DUKE OF NORFOLK assists every Sunday, in cassock and surplice, at the High Mass at the London Oratory, where his Grace takes the humble and very subordinate duty of Thurifer.

A VOLUNTEER REVIEW will probably take place at Chester in June; the Yeomanry Cavalry will take part in it.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP LAPWING was recently caught in a gale in the Greek Archipelago, and had to throw overboard her guns and a quantity of shot.

A NUMBER OF SPANISH OFFICERS have arrived in England to look after a considerable purchase of rifled guns made by the Government of Spain.

INTENDING EXHIBITORS in the Industrial Department of the Exhibition of 1862 are reminded that by the 1st of May all applications for space must be sent in. By far the larger portion of the space which can be allotted to British exhibitors has already been applied for.

THE RUMOUR that the Bishop of Brechin had seceded to the Church of Rome is contradicted.

THE Abdication of the King of Denmark, Frederick VII., in favour of the hereditary Prince Christian, and his early departure for Algeria, is talked of.

ANOTHER BODY OF MORMONITES, thirty-seven in number, of whom no less than twenty-five were women, left London on Monday for Utah. They were collected chiefly from Hertfordshire, in which county converts to the doctrines of the Latter-Day Saints are said to have been very numerous late.

A STATE BANQUET will be given by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress to the Earl of Derby and the rest of the leading members of the Conservative party on Wednesday, the 1st of May.

MR. T. BARING, M.P., on Monday night presented a petition from four hundred members of the Stock Exchange against the Budget.

A COAL-MINER at Thornley, having so large a family that the census paper was not large enough to make all the entries in, sent two of his sons to a relation at a neighbouring village.

ARCHDEACON SINCLAIR delivered his visitation charge on Monday morning. It was confined to the "Essays and Reviews," which the venerable speaker strongly denounced.

GARIBOLDI purposes visiting England, we hear.

A BLACK CARRIAGE-BAG, containing the body of an infant, was recently found at the Wolverhampton Station in a railway carriage. The bag was directed to Dublin.

MR. GLADSTONE intends to allow a drawback of a penny in the pound of duty on paper in stock, and of the whole duty on that manufactured after a certain day, yet to be named.

MR. DAVID PUGH, M.P. for the Montgomery boroughs, died on Saturday at his seat, Llanerchydol, Welchpool. Mr. Pugh had sat during three Parliaments for these boroughs, and served the office of High Sheriff for the county. In politics he was a Liberal Conservative.

MR. J. LOCKE, having accepted the recordership of Brighton, vacated his seat for Southwark. However, he has been re-elected. There was no opposition.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

WHERE IS EDWIN JAMES? ECHO ANSWERS—WHERE? AND THERE IS NO OTHER RESPONSE. REPORT SAYS THAT HE HAS GONE ABOARD TO AUSTRALIA! TO BOULOGNE! BUT NOTHING CERTAIN IS KNOWN EXCEPT TO A FEW, WHO KEEP THE SECRET WELL. MEANWHILE HIS PLACES HAVE BEEN FILLED UP. MR. HARVEY LEWIS—A DARK, JEWLIKE MAN, AN IRISHMAN BY BIRTH, BUT ALTOGETHER UNKNOWN TO FAME—HAS SUCCEEDED HIM AS MEMBER FOR MARLBOROUGH; AND THAT PASSIONATE WISH OF A ZEALOUS ADHERENT OF EDWIN JAMES—UTTERED AFTER DINNER—that "IF MARYLEBONE EVER FORGETS EDWIN JAMES MAY MARYLEBONE NEVER BE REMEMBERED," IS NOT GRATIFIED. MR. HARVEY LEWIS HAS TAKEN HIS SEAT, AND IS ALREADY IN ACTIVE CO-OPERATION WITH HIS PUBLIC CONSTITUENTS TO DEFEAT GLADSTONE'S AWFUL PROPOSITION TO LICENSE WHOLESALE DEALERS TO SELL WINE AND SPIRITS IN SMALL QUANTITIES. MR. JOHN LOCKE HAS TAKEN MR. JAMES'S VACATED OFFICE OF RECORDER OF BRIGHTON, VALUE £200 A YEAR; AND HAS VACATED HIS SEAT FOR SOUTHWARK, RE-ELECTED WITHOUT OPPOSITION, AND HAS TAKEN HIS SEAT AGAIN—ALL WITHIN A WEEK. TWO HUNDRED A YEAR IS NOT MUCH; BUT THEN THERE ARE ONLY ABOUT FOUR DAYS' PLEASANT WORK IN THE YEAR, AND THE POSITION IS GOOD, AND MAY LEAD TO PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT ON THE CIRCUIT.

IT IS YET WHILE I WRITE ALL UNCERTAIN WHETHER THE CONSERVATIVES WILL FIGHT THE REMISSION OF THE PAPER DUTIES. THE HEADS OF THE PARTY ARE NOT VERY EAGER FOR THE FRAY; BUT PERHAPS THE TAIL MAY, IN THIS CASE AS IN OTHERS, MOVE THE HEAD. SAID TAIL HAS LATELY GRUMBLED AUDIBLY AT THE INACTIVITY OF THE HEAD. THEY SAY THAT DISRAELI HAS MISSED SEVERAL CHANCES—DIVISION ON THE MUTILATION DEBATE AMONGST OTHERS, AND ARE NOW, IT IS SAID, ANXIOUS THAT THE CHIEFS SHOULD GO IN AND WIN. BUT THE HEAD CAN PROBABLY SEE FURTHER THAN THE TAIL, AND MAY, YET DEMUR, FEARING THAT IF THEY DO GO IN THEY WILL LOSE. THE HEADS CAN POSSIBLY HEAR A VOICE THEY CANNOT HEAR. ONE THING IS CERTAIN—they will have no help, this time, from the PAPER-MAUFACTURERS, FOR WRIGLEY AND COMPANY, BY REJECTING THE REPEAL OF THE PAPER EXCISE DUTY WHEN THEY COULD NOT KEEP ON THE CUSTOMS DUTY AT ITS OLD FIGURE, WRIGLED INTO A MESS; AND NOW, FINDING FOREIGN PAPER COMING IN, THEY NATURALLY WANT THE EXCISE DUTY REMOVED. THE CRITIC ANNOUNCES THAT THE TIMES IS GETTING ALL ITS PAPER FROM BELGIUM. THIS IS NOT QUITE TRUE. IT IS TRUE, HOWEVER, THAT THE TIMES HAS BOUGHT LARGELY OF BELGIAN PAPER BY WAY OF EXPERIMENT, WHICH EXPERIMENT WILL PROBABLY BE SUCCESSFUL; AND, IN THE INTERIM, ITS PURCHASES OF MR. WRIGLEY HAVE VERY MUCH DECREASED.

MR. SPEAKER IS SO UNWELL WITH LUMBAGO THAT IT IS FEARED HE WILL HAVE TO SUCUMB FOR A TIME. IN THAT CASE HIS *LOCUM TENENS* WILL BE MR. MASSEY, CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS. UNTIL LATELY, NO PROVISION HAD BEEN MADE FOR SUPPLYING THE PLACE OF THE SPEAKER WHEN ABSENT ON ACCOUNT OF ILL HEALTH, AND WHEN HE WAS UNAVOIDABLY ABSENT NO BUSINESS COULD BE DONE; BUT IN 1853 A RESOLUTION WAS PASSED TO REMEDY THIS EVIL, WHICH RESOLUTION HAS BEEN AMENDED SINCE; AND NOW, IN CASE OF ILLNESS OR OTHER CAUSE OF ABSENCE, THE CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS TAKES THE SPEAKER'S CHAIR, INVESTED WITH ALL THE POWERS OF THE SPEAKER. THE HON. GEORGE WALDEGRAVE (WHO LATELY MARRIED THE COUNTESS OF ROTHES) HAS RESIGNED THE OFFICE OF SPEAKER'S SECRETARY, AND MR. DENISON, THE SPEAKER'S BROTHER, IS APPOINTED TO THE SITUATION. THE SALARY IS £500 A YEAR.

NEW GUN-BOATS—SIX GUN-BOATS ARE BUILDING IN THE GUN-BOAT YARD AT HASLAR, THREE—THE MINSTREL, THE CHERUB, AND THE NETLEY—are in frame. THE KEELS OF TWO OTHERS—BRUISER AND ORWELL—are laid, AND THE BLOCKS ARE PREPARED TO RECEIVE THE KEEL OF THE SIXTH. THESE BOATS WILL BE TWENTY FEET LONGER AND TWO FEET DEEPER THAN THE LARGEST OF THE OLD CLASS, AND WILL BE FITTED WITH CONDENSING ENGINES.

INSTITUTION OF FINE ARTS.

No less than six hundred and two pictures are exhibited this year at the Portland Gallery, or "Institution of Fine Arts," as it has now for some years been called. If only a twentieth part of them were good it would be something, but when were thirty good pictures ever seen all at once at the Portland Gallery, or at any other exhibition, except, perhaps, in very fortunate years, at that of the Royal Academy? It is only in a collection of selected pictures like the French and Flemish collection in Pall-mall that we can expect to find a large proportion of the works exhibited of any real value; there, certainly, the good predominates largely over the bad, so that out of the hundred and thirty-seven paintings exhibited it would be much easier to point out a hundred that have some sort of merit than to name thirty-seven that are without interest and altogether unworthy of attention. But the artists represented at the French and Flemish, and at galleries formed on similar principles, have all passed their examinations and taken their degrees, whereas the contributors to the Institution of Fine Arts are for the most part still at their matriculation. However, the sum of all this is, that there are a tremendous number of intolerable pictures this year (as every other year) at the Portland Gallery—so many as to make the exhibition generally uninteresting, except to those who, like Rousseau's Parisians, find more pleasure in witnessing bad performances, of which they can mockingly point out the defects, than in seeing and admiring undeniably good ones. Some of the pictures at the Portland Gallery are even beyond laughing-point, and dispose the spectator to tears, or irritate him beyond bearing, or make him rush frantically out of the room at the risk of falling headlong into the Polytechnic Institution immediately opposite. There is a very simple remedy for this state of things, or it would be scarcely worth while to call attention to it. Why not make the exhibition one of four hundred, or even three hundred, pictures instead of six hundred? There are at least two hundred works in the present collection which do not deserve to see the light of publicity at all—and we say two hundred because we wish to be within limits. By excluding a third of such pictures as under existing regulations would be accepted the committee would get rid of a large portion of the rubbish, and of all the very worst rubbish. This would improve the appearance of the others in a remarkable manner, just as the ejection of the lame, the halt, the blind, and of such as might not be attired in wedding garments, would have a beneficial effect on the general aspect of a wedding party. If nearly all the guests were of an ineligible stamp it would not do, of course, to make so general a clearance as to give the reception-room a deserted look. The great aim would be simply to get rid of such as were shockingly, irredeemably bad; and it would be a great relief to the others when they were gone—as we are sure it would be to those artists who already enjoy a certain reputation, and to that far greater number who are just beginning to acquire a name—if a similar system of exclusion were pursued at the Portland Gallery. This, it may be said, would change the character of the exhibition; but the exhibition has such a bad character now that any alteration effected in it would be a decided advantage. One thing is quite certain, that a good work needs no such contrast as is afforded by a whole multitude of bad ones hung in its immediate vicinity, and that a picture of slight merit is seriously injured by being surrounded by pictures of no merit at all. Equally certain is it that the public would rather see four hundred good, bad, and indifferent paintings than the same number of average productions plus two hundred specimens of art undeserving the name. We take it for granted that the committee and exhibitors at the Portland Gallery want as many visitors as they can get, and they should make their exhibition as attractive and as little repulsive as possible, in order to obtain them.

The best picture in this year's Exhibition of the Institution of Fine Arts is decidedly Mr. F. Smallfield's "Tough Subject," of which we propose to publish an Engraving, and, therefore, shall say no more of at present.

Mr. Calderon is the chief representative of sacred art at this exhibition. There is earnestness in his "Morning of the Resurrection;" but all New-Testament subjects have been already painted—were painted three centuries ago—better than they are ever likely to be again, especially in a Protestant country, where pictures are only admitted into churches—when they are admitted at all—almost under protest. Mr. Calderon paints a variety of other subjects admirably, but he has taken care not to choose a religious subject for the picture he contributes this year to the Royal Academy.

Mr. E. W. Russell, in a semi-religious painting, has undertaken to illustrate these lines from Tennyson's "St. Agnes' Eve":—

As these white robes are soiled and dark
To yonder shining ground,
As this pale taper's earthly spark
To yonder argent round, &c.

We cannot say we admire the face of the nun (in which not a trace of devotional feeling can be discovered), nor the general arrangement of the picture, nor the unnecessarily green appearance of the snow-covered "shining ground."

The following is a description (better than any we could write ourselves) of a picture exhibited by Miss Florence Claxton, entitled "Woman's Work." "The Four Ages of Man are represented: in the centre, youth, middle age, and old age, reposing on an ottoman, infancy being in the background; all are equally the objects of devotion from surrounding females." (This is good news for the old and middle-aged men.) "The sugarplums dropping from the bonbon-box represent the 'airy nothings,' alone supposed to be within the mental grasp of womankind. A wide breach has been made in the ancient wall of Custom and Prejudice by Progress—Emigration—who points out across the ocean. Three governesses in the foreground, ignorant, apparently, of the opening behind them, are quarrelling over one child." (An excellent idea! There are at present more governesses in England than there are children to be taught by them.) "The upright female figure to the right is persuaded by Divinity and commanded by Law to confine her attention to legitimate objects. Another female has sunk exhausted against a door, of which the medical profession holds the key" (and very properly). "Its representative is amused at her impotent attempts. He does not see that the wood is rotten and decayed in many places." An artist (Rosa B.—) has attained the top of the wall "upon which the rank weeds of Misrepresentation and prickly thorns of Ridicule flourish." (Who ever heard of Rose Bonheur being misrepresented or ridiculed?) "Others are following. The blossom of the 'forbidden fruit' appears in the distance." What need we say of this work further than that the ingenuous and humorous Miss Claxton has painted in an equally intelligible manner what she has so well described?

Another exhibitor, Mr. R. P. Cuff, also finds it necessary to furnish explanatory notes to his pictures, and we must admit that they are great aids towards understanding them. "The Last Thrust given by Christian to Apollyon," "The Painter's Dream of the Royal Academy Opening," and "The Nightmare—Eve of the Mother's Funeral," are the lively subjects treated by this artist. We confess we should never "dream" of going to the Royal Academy ourselves if we expected to find many painters like Mr. Cuff represented on its walls, and we would rather not have the nightmare if it is anything as absurd and commonplace as what Mr. Cuff has depicted in the picture so entitled at the Portland Gallery. The nightmare's victim, we are told, "sees the wings of Death encircling him, and feels himself drawn slowly down the fiery gulf as if by irresistible sympathy. His sainted mother appears, recalling the instructions of his childhood, and, with a last entreating look (and with a ballroom wreath on her head), she is gliding upwards to join her angelic attendants. His past life occurs to his memory: his warehouse is in flames (this is a most poetical touch)

and none to help; the demons of hell are rising around him; the dread alternative, 'Now or never,' rings in his ears. He awakes, and, lo! it is a dream." All the foregoing is actually represented on canvas. The only thing omitted by the artist in his description is an account of his hero's appearance. The hero is a caroaty-haired gentleman, probably a wholesale linendraper; at all events, we know that he has a warehouse, but it is sometimes difficult to judge of a man's social position from seeing him only in bed—especially when he is suffering from nightmare. However, he has caroaty hair, and it appears to have been violently brushed forward (doubtless by fright) in lines rectangular with his noble countenance. His terrified whiskers, of not unfashionable length, have taken the same direction as his hair. Finally, he is lying on his back, like a discomfited black beetle. If he would only turn on his side the nightmare would leave him.

Why do we speak of this picture at so much length? Because it has really amused us, and because there are so many pictures in the Institution of Fine Arts of which we find it difficult to say anything at all.

Another work, which is accompanied not by a description but by a paragraph from some recondite work of the eighteenth century which has suggested it, is a nameless one (273), by Mr. Arthur H. Weigall. Here the story is simple, and would have been quite intelligible as told by the artist without a single word of letterpress. A young gentleman making love to "the fair Clorinda" at a ball has, "in the earnestness of his discourse," dropped a plate of something and a glass of claret into her lap. "Up she starts in great wrath, and, pointing to the confounded stain, 'Sir,' says she, 'you have ruined my satin petticoat!' While, if you'll believe me, Will, I sat like a fool gaping in silent awe at the mischief."

Mr. Lauder (we continue our discursive account of a small portion of this exhibition) has treated with some grace a subject from "The Idylls of the King"—"Elaine Tracing Sir Lancelot's History on his Shield."

Mr. Collinson has contributed a very pretty study of a child sitting on a rock by the seashore ("Waiting for Father").

Mr. H. S. Marks has sent one of his favourite Shakespearean figures, "Elbow the Constable," and an admirable little picture, entitled "Quiet" (which is simply the interior of a country clergyman's study, so arranged as to suggest his habitual life, and conveying certainly a most perfect idea of peacefulness and rest, but not idleness); and the gallery contains landscapes innumerable of almost all degrees of merit.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

The donations received at the Mansion House up to Tuesday night amounted in the whole to nearly £60,000. This is exclusive of the subscriptions in Manchester, Liverpool, Dublin, and Edinburgh, which probably by this time amount in the aggregate to more than £20,000. We learn by the Bombay mail that the famine still continues its ravages. "In the Delhi district," we are told, "the famine does not seem to have reached its highest point," though thousands have already perished. But bad news reaches us from another quarter—South Travancore—where the entire cultivation of the year has failed in consequence of the drought. "Hundreds of children (it is stated) are left orphans, and many a widow had to sell everything to save herself and infants from starvation." It is obvious that the time has not yet come when we can relax our benevolent efforts.

FOREIGNERS IN JAPAN.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* gives the following account of the murder at Jeddo of the interpreter to the American Legation, and the general state of disorder that prevailed there up to the removal of the foreign consulates to Yokohama:—

On the evening of Jan. 15, while some of us were gaily chatting over a comfortable fire—it was a snowy, frosty night—we were astonished by intelligence from the American Minister that his secretary, Mr. Heusken, had been attacked in the public streets and dangerously wounded, and by a request for me to come immediately to his assistance. The poor fellow was riding home from the Prussian Legation (about half a mile distant) at nine o'clock in the evening, accompanied by three Yakonius on horseback, and when perhaps a quarter of a mile from the American Legation, he was in a narrow street waylaid and attacked by seven armed ruffians, who from both sides of the street, with a ferocious howl, rushed upon him, and, having extinguished the lanterns the Yakonius were carrying and wounded two of their horses, succeeded in wounding poor Heusken in the abdomen, the left arm, and the back. He was, unfortunately, unarmed, so could not defend himself. He lived on until midnight, conscious almost to the last. Three days after Heusken's death, we buried him by the side of the linguist of our legation, who was murdered last year at our very gate. The whole of the diplomatic and consular corps, and a number of Prussian and Dutch naval officers, all in full uniform, attended to render the last honours to the murdered man. On the morning of the funeral the American Minister was informed, through the Minister of Foreign Affairs, that if we persisted in carrying out our intention of the funeral we should probably be attacked and murdered; they therefore requested us not to go. The American Minister promptly replied, that if a hair on our heads was touched the Powers of the West would not rest until just vengeance had been taken upon them for their perfidy and cruelty. We went, of course, had a guard of Prussian and Dutch marines, who walked on either side of us, the band of the former playing funeral marches while the procession was proceeding. We were all armed to the teeth, and certainly did not appear like men who were a-sitting at a solemn and peaceful ceremony. Such a state of things the civilised people of the West could have had no conception of. The whole pride of our march to the cemetery was unprotected! No provision was made by the Japanese Government for our defence in case of an attack; and this after the warning given to the Ministers in the morning, does so much, to my mind, very strange. . . . After this murder, after the repeated warnings of danger given to the Ministers by the Japanese Government, and after the most convincing proofs of the utter inadequacy of the means adopted for our security, the foreign Ministers, with the exception of the one who ought to have been, or rather was, most concerned in the matter, the American, determined to leave Jeddo, and to reside at Yokohama (near Kanagawa), until matters could be satisfactorily settled. Her Majesty's ship *Encounter* brought us down to this place, about eighteen miles from Jeddo, on Saturday, the 23rd of January, and we have taken up our quarters at what was formerly the *Yokohama Hotel*, but now her Britannic Majesty's Legation.

Letters have been received in London stating that the Government at Jeddo have given to the foreign Consuls the requisite assurances of safety, and that they will forthwith return to the capital.

THE COMING EXCURSION SEASON.—The South-Eastern Railway Company announce the commencement, for the season, on the 5th of May, of the Sunday excursions to the attractive districts on that line, in Kent, Surrey, and Sussex. The fares have been reduced to a lower point than in any former year, and excursionists can now avail themselves of a trip, on any Sunday, to Dover, Folkestone, Ramsgate, Margate, Canterbury, Hastings, St. Leonards, or other places on the coast, by express train and covered carriages, at the low fare of 3s. 6d. The excursions will also embrace many other favourite places, at shorter distances and still lower fares, celebrated for their scenery—such as Dorking, Fox Boxhill; Gravesend, for Cobham Park; Strood, for the valley of the Medway; Maidstone and Tunbridge Wells, with their neighbouring woodlands.

THE CRISTAL PALACE.—The programme of the eighth season of the Cr. Pal. has just been published. By this it appears that the prices of admission will be the same as the last two years—viz., two guineas a man and one guinea, "for the children half a guinea, a infant in an armchair, 1s. 6d. There are already 1,000,000 admissions made for days on which the price of admission will be seven shillings and sixpence, viz., the last performance of "The Creation," on the 1st of May; the Great Festival, on the 13th of May; the Crystal Palace, on the 20th of May; and the 2nd of June. There are engaged other very important engagements also pending, which will give these concerts an interest far beyond those of former seasons. As the two-guinea season holders are admitted without charge on each of the preceding, as well as on all other occasions, it is obvious that an unusual amount of attraction is offered during the present season. The opening day of the season, the great festival performance of "The Creation," on Wednesday, May 1, excites much interest. Already a great demand for places has arisen. Apart from the interest excited by the immense orchestra of 3000 performers, the cast of solo vocalists is unusually strong.

CONTEST FOR PRIZES AT HYTHE.

By permission of the authorities at the War Department, a grand competition for a series of prizes with various descriptions of arms took place on Wednesday at the splendid and extensive ranges of the Government School of Musketry, Hythe. The following is a list of the prizes awarded for competition, with the final regulations issued by the committee:—1st prize, an Enfield rifle—firing at 200 yards; 2nd prize, ditto—firing at 300 yards; 3rd prize, ditto—firing at 200 yards (contributed by general subscribers); 4th prize, a cup, value seven guineas—firing at 300 yards (contributed by Mr. Cobey, of the Swan Hotel, Hythe); 5th prize, a Hay rifle—firing at 300 yards, contributed by the Staff-Sergeants of the Hythe School of Musketry; 6th prize, a cup, value 10 guineas—firing at 500 yards, contributed by Mr. Henry Scott, of Hythe; 7th prize, a Lancaster rifle—firing at 700 yards; and 11th prize—firing at 800 yards, contributed by general subscribers.

The shooting commenced at ten o'clock, the following being the result:—1st prize—An Enfield rifle, competed for at 200 yards, by Cinque Port Volunteers; the prize was won by Private Sheppard, of the 4th Cinque Ports (Hythe) Rifles. 2nd prize—an Enfield rifle, range 300 yards, 23 entered, competed for by Cinque Ports Volunteers: this prize was ultimately won by Private Palmer, of the 4th (Cinque Ports) Hythe Rifles. 3rd prize—For Volunteer Artillery only, shot for with the artillery regulation carbine, at a range of 200 yards, 20 competitors appeared, and the prize was won by Private John Dunk, of the 5th Cinque Ports (Hythe Artillery). 4th prize—Competed for by Artillery and Rifle Volunteers at a range of 300 yards; 910 various corps contested, and the winner was Private Kennett, of the 5th Cinque Ports (Folkestone) Rifles. 5th prize—Open to Artillery and Rifle Volunteers, at a range of 300 yards; 63 competitors; well contested, and won by Private Abbott, of the 30th Middlesex (Faling) Rifles. 6th prize—For artillery and rifle volunteers; range, 500 yards. This was exceedingly well contested by 62 members of various corps, in which the metropolitan were pre-eminent, and was ultimately won by Mr. Sproat, of the 16th Middlesex (London Scottish). 7th prize—For artillery and rifle volunteers; range, 500 yards; 72 competitors appeared, and the prize was won by Ensign Padwick, of the 7th Sussex (Horsham) Rifles. 8th prize—Open to all services, at 600 yards' range. A large number of competitors appeared for this prize, and some excellent shooting took place both on the part of volunteers and non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the 16th and other regiments of the Line. The prize was, after some dispute, ultimately awarded to Mr. Brown, of the 28th Middlesex (London Irish), who was a winner by five points. For the extra prize of a Reeves breech-loading rifle, contributed by the Adjutant of the Hythe School of Musketry, and open to all comers, a smart competition took place, but an unfortunate dispute occurred, which resulted in a great delay to the proceedings, and caused some amount of ill-feeling. It appears that Corporal Bentley, of the 16th Regiment, from Shorncliffe Camp, obtained the requisite number of points to win the prize, but on examination of his rifle the pull of the trigger was pronounced not to be of sufficient weight. An adjournment then took place to the committee-tent for the purpose of submitting the question to the referee, and a warm discussion ensued, but we were informed that it was ultimately decided to contest for the prize on a future occasion. The 9th prize, open to all comers, was then contested; but, it being at this time about seven o'clock, the majority of the metropolitan volunteers and other visitors were compelled to leave the ground for the Weston-hanger station, four miles distant, in order to save the return special train, and were consequently debarred from witnessing the distribution of the prizes, which was arranged to be made at the termination of the proceedings, by Mrs. Hay, wife of the Major-General commanding the School of Musketry. A large number of pool targets were well patronised at various points during the day.

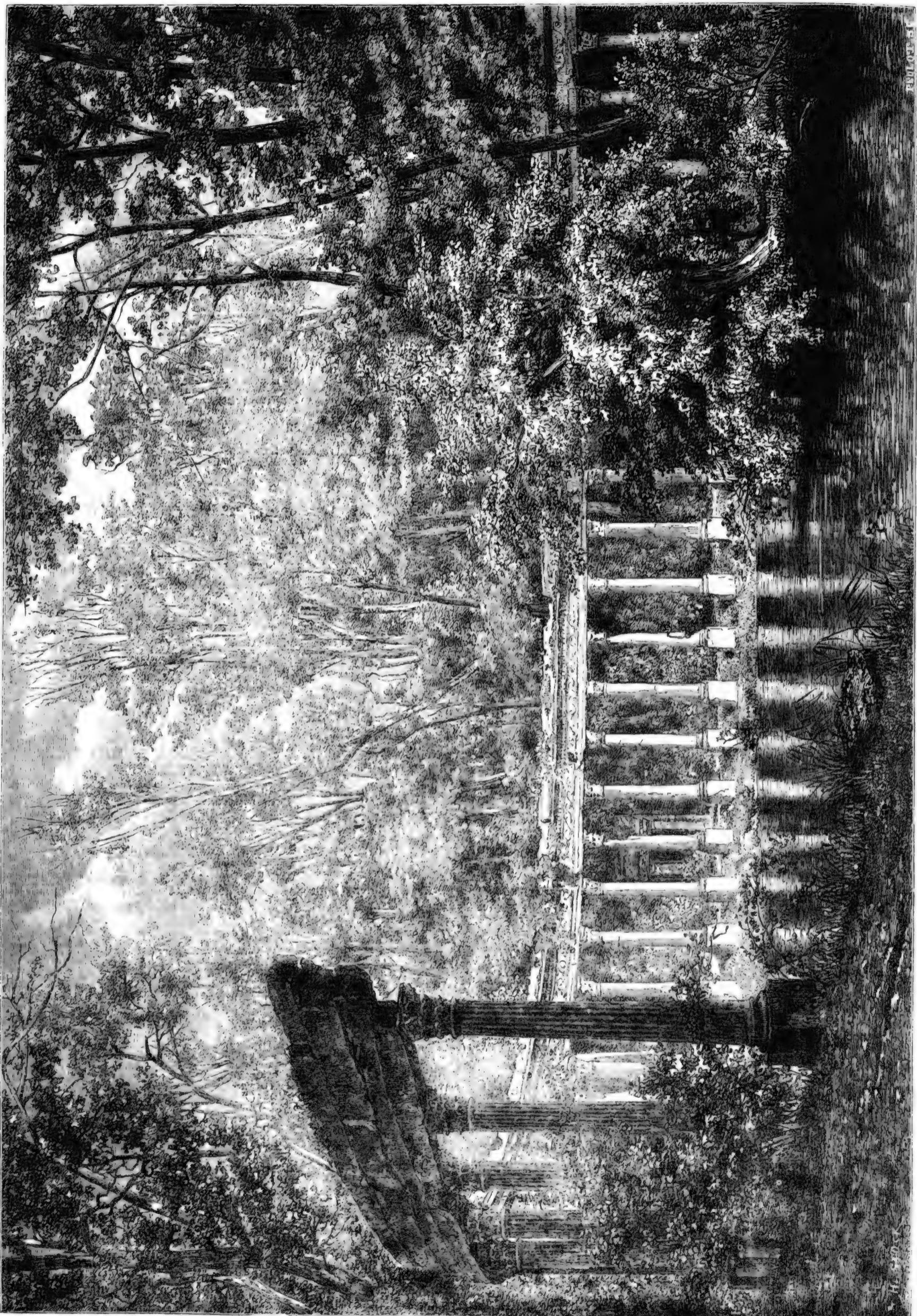
LUNACY AT THE TUILLERIES.—Another lunatic visited the Palace of the Tuilleries on Saturday. He was an old man, dressed as a peasant, and begged to be introduced at once to his "beloved son." "Who is your son?" he was asked by a concierge. "The Emperor, as you know well! I am sixty-five years of age, possess some property, and reside Fosse, in the Loir-et-Cher. I have come to Paris to see the Emperor, my son, and have brought fifty fat cows for his marriage portion. Where can I put the cows?" The man was handed over to the police.

THREATENING THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.—A disappointed suitor in the Irish Rolls Court, named Blake, threatened to horsewhip the Master of the Rolls. Last week he was brought before the Lord Chancellor, when he made a rambling statement, and conducted himself in an excited manner. He promised not further to molest the Master of the Rolls, and the Lord Chancellor, who had previously made an order for his committal, pro forma, said, "I will give absolute the order to commit you, but not to be executed unless you give further annoyance."

SHEFFIELD'S PROTEST AGAINST THE RECOGNITION OF THE ITALIAN KINGDOM.—The King of Italy, after all, has not taken his title without a protest. At Sheffield there sits a "Foreign Affairs Committee," and the Foreign Affairs Committee of Sheffield is indignant at the recognition given to Victor Emmanuel. An expression of its indignation has been formally addressed to Lord John Russell, and a remarkable document it is—"My Lord,—This committee have seen with indignation and sorrow your recognition of Victor Emmanuel as 'King of Italy.' The committee compare this conduct with that of Lord Palmerston in 1818-9, who, holding the same office as you, refused to recognise the Hungarian nation, although the Government there was of a far different character from that of Victor Emmanuel's. Lord Palmerston refused to receive any one except through Austria. It suited the purpose of Russia then to keep Hungary down by means of Austria. The committee enter their strong protest against this act of your Lordship. It is written, 'Cursed is he that removeth his neighbour's landmark.' Vic Emmanuel has committed this crime, and the committee protest against being made his accomplices. A copy of this protest will be sent to the King of Naples and to the *Muniz d'Azelgio*."

MONCEAUX.

At the northern extremity of Paris lies a pretty extensive piece of ground, well wooded, and not without great sylvan beauty. For a long period this place, known as the Park of Monceaux, remained closed to the public, its wild undergrowth of wood scarcely disturbed, its mouldering colonnades and fountains unvisited. It is long since the balls and gay suppers of the Regency were held at Monceaux. They have all vanished, together with the fireworks of Huggieri and the sounds of the orchestra. But, after all, a far better use has been found for the park and grounds, since it has been, by the new municipal arrangements of Paris, devoted to the benefit of the people, who now gain admission to the shady walks and prettily-arranged alleys without hindrance, another place of recreation having been given to the public, where the healthy innocence of children at play affords a sight more delightful than that of the closed gates by which painted ladies once entered to join in the wild laughter of some sete held within the chateau. All the original natural features of the park have, however, been retained, and the place has been entirely opened to the public. This park, which, lying in solitude, seemed in its deeply-wooded recesses to be the domain of the sleeping beauty of the wood, or only preserved for revisititation by the companions of the famous Carmontel, who wished to reproduce there the scenes of the opera as daylight realities, has been as it were a great mystery, lying close to the great boulevards of Paris, so that its complete revivification has been of benefit to most of the strollers along the place of the Arch of Triumph. Four large approaches give access to the park, which is en-erred by four gates. These are the Boulevard de Courcelles, the Boulevard de Monceaux, the Rue de Valois, and the Boulevard de Malesherbes.





AL THIERS

SHIELD AND VASES DESIGNED BY VECHE.

SHIELD AND VASES, BY VECHTE.

In illustration of the progress of art in this latter half of the nineteenth century, we give this week a representation of certain works in metal, which may, both for excellence of design and skill in execution, be unquestionably ranked amongst the most beautiful works of the present age, and indeed may be justly esteemed worthy of a place by the side of the grandest and most artistic works even of the old craftsmen of the Renaissance.

Antoine Vechte, born 1801, is a native of Vir in Burgundy, but was taken at an early age to Paris, where his first occupation was cotton-spinning. He afterwards worked at the several trades of toymaker, paperhanger, buttonmaker, and carpenter, and continued in a very humble station in life, not always free from actual privation.

After losing both his parents the young Vechte obtained some employment with a man named Daussin, by trade a chaser, and thus, as it were, made the first step on that path which he has since trodden so perseveringly and, at last, successfully.

M. Vechte's peculiar talents appear to have exhibited themselves in a manner so original as to have drawn down upon him the derision of his companions, who considered him visionary and self-conceited; but he would not allow himself to be disengaged, bearing steadily one object in view—namely, ultimate success. A number of years of anxious labour passed, however, without any very great result; or, as he himself says, he was still nothing more than a good workman, and laboured for others. He was next induced by the care of a rising family to work on his own account, but an unfortunate partnership in a short time again reduced to his former condition of a working chaser. He began, however, to be known in his trade, and appears also to have been employed by some curiosity-dealers to restore and retouch suits of ancient armour. In executing these little commissions he exhibited so much proficiency that he was engaged to make some entire pieces of armour in imitation of the antique. In this, also, he was so successful that his commissions for such works multiplied to such an extent as to afford him constant employment; for the dealers found that the productions of the obscure workman could be passed off to antiquarian connoisseurs as veritable specimens of ancient art; and M. Vechte has doubtless supplied many an object of Cinque-cento art to the private cabinets, or even the public museums, of Europe. He says himself—"I have learnt since that many works which I then executed were sold to and remain in the collection of many acknowledged connoisseurs as originals. Even public museums, notwithstanding the experience of their officers, have not escaped from imposition, as I know that the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia have purchased shields as the genuine works of Cellini upon which I could point out to them my own name."

As soon as some of Vechte's larger imitative works became known at Paris he was as much courted by his fellow-artists as he had before been neglected and discouraged, and he had no lack of employment of the highest class. The first of his more important commissions was from the Duc d'Albert de Luynes, who ordered a vase to be executed in *repoussé*. The subject to be represented was the triumph of Neptune. This procured the artist an introduction to his Majesty Louis Philippe, who acknowledged his talent by decorating him as a Knight of the Legion of Honour, on the occasion of his exhibiting a cup executed for M. Devendeuvres. M. Vechte also received a gold medal from the Government the first time he publicly exhibited his work. "At that time," he says, "everything was prosperous with me; for, besides these honours, I had commissions to the amount of 1,500,000 francs (£60,000)." But the ill-fated year 1848 deprived him of his employment and dispersed his hopes of future advancement. His patrons withdrew their orders on account of the unsettled state of public affairs, and the only work which he retained was a vase for the Museum of the Louvre. "It was at this juncture that Messrs. Hunt and Roskell (the well-known successors to the firm of Storr and Mortimer, of London) renewed an offer they had made to M. Vechte in the previous year to come to London, but which he had then been unable to entertain, owing to his numerous engagements. He now accepted their proposal, and speaks most highly of the liberal encouragement he has received from them. He immediately set to work upon a large shield in silver and iron in *repoussé*, on which is represented the apotheosis of Shakespeare, Milton, and Newton, and which deservedly attracted so much attention in the Great Exhibition (of 1851). Vechte has since executed a large vase in silver *repoussé*, which was the prize cup at the last Goodwood races; and we understand that her Majesty has given a commission for a similar one.

The subject of our Engraving is the Shield alluded to as having been executed for Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, and exhibited in 1851, though at that time in an unfinished state; the Jupiter Vase, or as it has, perhaps, with some slight inaccuracy been called, "The Titan Vase," exhibited on the same occasion by them; and a similar work, for which M. Vechte received her Majesty's commission.

The shield, in its magnificence of design and marvellous perfection of execution, may indeed well vie with any similar work of ancient or modern times. It is divided into three large compartments, each being filled with subjects representing respectively an apotheosis of Shakespeare, Milton, and Newton; smaller compartments between these are occupied by figures of exceeding beauty of design, representing the Drama, Poetry, and Astronomy; and an elaborately-designed border running round the outer portion of the shield is filled with figures and groups (also in relief) having reference to the principal subjects in the larger compartments.

In the first division Shakespeare appears borne on the sea of life in a vessel, along the sides of which are represented the Seven Ages of Man. Poetry and Wisdom, allegorized by Apollo and Minerva, direct his course, and appear to point out to him the vices of men, typified by finely-designed figures, around which serpents and monsters have thrown their iron coils. Genii hold to the poet of all time the tablets of Tragedy and Comedy, and syrens sport around his vessel and accompany him down the stream of time. The subjects in the small spaces in the border seem to us to be intended to represent Lear and the Fool, the closing scene of "Hamlet," when Claudius receives his death wound; and the tomb of the Capulets, where Romeo takes his last farewell of the ill-fated Juliet. In the next compartment the artist has represented our great epic poet dictating "Paradise Lost" to his daughter; the "Sacred Muse" touches the poet's head with her flaming torch; near these the arch fiend crouches behind his shield, but above an angel trio seem to pour their melodies into the listening ear of him whose song aspired to soar "above the Aonian mount." The remainder of the space is occupied by the forbidden tree, "whose fruit brought death into the world and all our woe," beneath which are our first parents; the serpent amongst the branches of the tree, and an allegorical figure of the spirit of evil, indicate the fall of man. In the border are groups representing the battle between the host of the seraph Abiel and the fallen angels; the angel Raphael conversing with and warning Adam and Eve, and the expulsion from Eden. This portion of the design, both in the principal compartment and its accessories, is (to our thinking) the most admirable and perfect of the main divisions; in it there seems scarcely anything wanting whether of design or execution, and the thought shown by the whole idea is of the loftiest reach. In the third division appears Newton, who reclines upon a globe. Time, Truth, and Wisdom are around him; Ignorance and Superstition appear fallen before these; whilst Earth instructs her children of the four quarters of the globe, and above the planets "in their appointed orbits roll." In the central compartment of the border appear the horses of the sun; and on one side of this subject is represented Newton pondering the theory of gravitation (the celebrated incident of the fall of the apple), and on the other the philosopher as the teacher. The whole groundwork of those portions of the shield not occu-

pied by these figure-subjects, and of its boss, is covered with most elaborate and beautiful ramifications of arabesque work.

We must, however, briefly describe the subjects of the other works illustrated. The first of these (on the right) is the Jupiter Vase. On the body of the vase are represented the rebellious giants attacking the great Jove himself, who hurls his thunderbolts amongst them, whilst they presumptuously attempt to scale heaven by piling rocks upon rocks—"Pelion upon Ossa." Two grand figures of giants ascended above the rest form portions of the handles of the vase, and on its base are prostrate figures of Vice and Presumption writhing in the agonies of death. In very low relief on the neck are—Time, with his scythe, and Fate, grasping serpents; and the intermediate spaces on the body of the vase contain a great variety of finely designed mythological and allegorical figures—Neptune warring with the giants, seated in his car, drawn by sea horses; satyrs and bacchanals amidst vines; and monstrous creatures of the earth and water battle together. It would, indeed, be impossible to describe in full the marvellous variety of design exhibited in this work; those only who have examined it can fully appreciate the high artistic power and wonderful skill in manipulation shown throughout, and by them it will be deemed, indeed, worthy of a place amidst the richest "treasures of art."

The remaining subject of the works of Vechte that we have illustrated is the magnificent vase in oxidised silver, executed for the Queen. The principal theme taken is the battle of the centaurs and Lapithae, when, at the marriage feast of Pirethous and Hippodamia, the centaur Eurytion was slain by Theseus for having, drunken with wine, offered insult to the bride of his friend. At the lower portion of the cup of the vase are compartments, in one of which appear Mars (the instigator of the dispute of the Lapithae and centaurs) and Venus. From two very fine heads in low relief spring the handles, which are extremely beautiful, and formed by branching vine-stems, round which serpents are twined (the artist probably had in view a not inelegant allusion to the theme of the battle forming the principal subject of the vase), and by two exquisite female figures executed in the round. The cover of the vase is formed by a figure of the god of love, crowned, and seated upon a globe; and around the base are youthful centaurs at play. This completed the design of (properly speaking) the vase. M. Vechte has, however, designed a lower stage or stand, in the composition of which the same "motive" has been observed. The stand is formed partly in ebony, the mountings, reliefs, and groups being in oxidised silver. The subject of these are centaurs and bacchantes: on the sides and at each end groups representing apparently the centaur Chiron with the infant Achilles. Although the skill exhibited in the design of the subjects decorating this stand is by no means inferior to that shown in the work of the vase itself, yet we cannot but think it a question whether the effect of the vase is not rather injured than advanced by this addition.

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

A new singer, Mdme. Ortolani-Tiberini (known more or less to fame at Her Majesty's Theatre some few years ago as Mdme. Ortolani), made her appearance last Saturday at the Royal Italian Opera as Elvira in the "Puritani." This, as those of our readers who have long memories may remember we have stated frequently, seemed to be Mdme. Ortolani's best part, as that of Arturo was decidedly Giuglini's. Last Saturday the part of Arturo was taken by Signor Tiberini.

The last meeting of the Vocal Association (a sad institution, which even Mr. Benedict, with all his skill, cannot much improve, and which manages somehow or other to give the dreariest concerts in Loudon) was rendered almost interesting by the first appearance, after twenty years' absence from England, of the celebrated Ole Bull. We had often heard of this violinist; of his success as a musician in England; of his general popularity in his native Norway, and, indeed, throughout Scandinavia, where, thanks to his excellent fiddling, and to the fervour with which he performed national airs in the presence of excitable students, he achieved something like a political position; of his wanderings in all parts of America; of all sorts of romantic incidents which happened and did not happen to him; of his marriage; and, finally, of his death. We forgot where he died; but he was killed some years ago in the pines of an English magazine, and he has now come to life again, and is playing to delighted audiences at St. James's Hall. The night we heard him, at the said meeting of the Vocal Association, Ole Bull played several pieces of the Paganini character, and without accompaniment, or rather with such accompaniment as he could contrive to furnish himself by striking the strings of the violin, pizzicato fashion, with his left hand, while with his right he used the bow in the ordinary style. In this manner a skilful performer like Ole Bull may make his violin-playing sound like violin-playing and guitar-playing combined, except perhaps here and there, where the nature of the violin passages renders it impossible to continue the quasi-guitar accompaniment for half a bar or so by which, in the opinion of many persons, the effect of the whole arrangement is spoiled. Ole Bull's series of double notes were much admired, and he executed a variety of *tours de force*, which were loudly and generally applauded. Ole Bull was also to have played this week at a concert of the New Philharmonic Society, whose meetings we seldom attend—one Philharmonic Society, and that a good one, being quite sufficient for our musical wants.

We should have mentioned that at the concert of the Vocal Association a new romance by Mr. Francesco Berger was sung in a very agreeable manner by Miss Lascelles; and that Mr. Cusins played with some affection, and with that sort of expression which consists in making all the long notes too long and all the short notes too short, a fantasia on airs from the "Sonnambula."

Is it not strange that Italy, which has given the world so many admirable singers of every kind, and not a few orchestral performers of eminence, should have produced no great pianists of reputation? Germany with its Cramers and its Thalbergs (to mention but two in different styles out of a legion of German pianists), Bohemia with its Dusseks, Hungary with its Liszts, England with its John Fields and its Sterndale Bennetts, have each and all gained the reputation of pianoforte-playing countries. Also there may have been great pianists in Italy since the time of Clementi (in whose days the pianoforte had scarcely yet taken the place of the harpsichord), but certainly the modern pianists who have enjoyed European reputations have not been Italians. These reflections have been suggested to us by the announcement that Signora Elvira del Bianco, a youthful pianist of Florentine parentage and education, is about to appear in London. We have had the pleasure of hearing this young lady, whose public life has scarcely yet commenced, but whose talents lead us to hope that she will soon occupy a very distinguished position in the walk she has chosen. Signora Bianco is a pupil of her father, Professor del Bianco, of the Conservatory at Florence, and of her uncle, Professor Gherardi, of the same highly musical city. She will make her first appearance in London at Mdme. Puzzi's annual concert, at which entertainment we shall probably have an opportunity of hearing some of those admirable Italian singers (such as Alboni, Borghi-Manno, Giuglini, and Titieni—who, if not an Italian, sings Italian music thoroughly well) at present condemned to comparative inaction by mismanagement and by the badness of our whole operatic system. We say the whole system, because the history of the Italian Opera in England is a series of stupid rivalries and of ignoble failures consequent therupon. Handel versus Buononcini; Faustina versus Cuzzoni; the Royal Academy of Music (absurd title! "adapted from the French") versus Covent Garden, versus Lincoln's-inn-fields, versus everything; the King's Theatre versus the Pantheon, versus the Haymarket; Her Majesty's Theatre versus the Royal Italian Opera at Covent Garden, versus the

Royal Italian Opera at the Lyceum; the Royal Italian Opera once more at Covent Garden versus another Italian Opera at Drury Lane, then three Italian Operas—at Covent Garden, at Drury Lane, and at Her Majesty's Theatre; then two Italian Operas, at Her Majesty's Theatre and at Covent Garden; this year one, at Covent Garden; next year, perhaps, as the result of all this opposition and division of resources, no Italian Opera at all. What immense fortunes have been lost, how many persons have been ruined in England during the last century and a half in attempts to establish an Italian Opera in England on a permanent basis! And who can say that the problem has yet been solved? We do not know whether Mr. Gye's subscription list is the best of all possible subscription lists, but we are quite sure that his company is far indeed from being the best of all possible companies. To speak of the tenor department alone, Tiberini and Neri-Baraldi are immeasurably inferior to Giuglini, whom Mr. Gye might have engaged some years since, and Gardoni, whom he should have endeavoured to re-engage at the beginning of this present season. Parliament will not allow two railways to be constructed along a line where there is known to be only enough traffic to support one, and with equal justice the Government might forbid the opening of more than one Italian Opera in a capital where it has been shown that two cannot succeed, and where one has never for any length of time succeeded. Handel, Heidegger, the associated "nobility," Taylor, Ebers, Delafield—all who have had money to lose—have lost it directly they have had anything to do with Italian opera.

BURGLARY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.

A SHORT, thin young fellow, about eighteen years of age, who gave the name of Frederick Strugnell, and described himself as a butcher, is charged with being concerned with others not in custody in stealing an iron chest, containing £105, the money of Mr. George Higgins, butcher, of 47, Chapel-street, Islington, and further with murderously assaulting Mary Ann Redkison (a servant) at the same time and place.

The case was first heard at the Clerkenwell Police Court on Monday, when the following evidence was adduced:

Mr. George Higgins said: I am a butcher, carrying on business at 47, Chapel-street, Islington. I have known the prisoner for about three years. He was in my service about two years and a half since, and worked for me about a month at Christmas. I saw him last about five weeks since, when he came and asked me to give him a character to obtain another situation, which I consented to do. Last night about ten o'clock I returned home, and found an immense mob in front of my house. I went inside, and found that my servant, Mary Ann Redkison, had been wounded on the head, nose, arms, and hands. She was immediately taken to the hospital. On the bed at the hospital she stated to me that the prisoner had been in the house and had injured her. I gave information to the police, and they took the prisoner into custody. I have missed a chest with a cashbox, containing £105, besides a number of rings and other articles of some value, as well as my bank-book.

The prisoner gave his version of the story:

"About three weeks ago I met this young woman, and she asked me to come and see her some Sunday. Well, I went last evening to see her, and stayed there some time talking to her in the back kitchen. I then went and fetched a drop of gin. We stayed talking in the back kitchen after this for about half an hour, when she said she heard some one talking in the street, and thought the street door must be open. We went to see, and the door was wide open. She said some one was in the house. We went up stairs to see, and we could plainly see that some one had been there. We then came down stairs, and she said she was going for a policeman. Before we got to the bottom of the stairs some one came running down, and that person was a man. That man struck her, and I ran out of the house frightened. That is all I have to say."

To the constable who apprehended him the prisoner declared that he had not been at Mr. Higgins's on Sunday night—he had taken a walk "round Highbury."

Mrs. Sophia Morris, residing in James-gardens, Chapel-street, said: The garden of my house comes to the back of Mr. Higgins's house. Yesterday evening, about twenty-five minutes to nine, I was passing Mr. Higgins's house, and saw the poor servant go into the house by the street door, the gas at the time burning very strongly in the shop. I went up the street, and when about two minutes had elapsed I returned, and heard scuffling in the shop, but I did not know whether it was in play or whether the persons were quarrelling. I heard a woman say, "Pray don't hurt me!" "Don't strike me!" at least twenty times. Not knowing what it was I walked up and down the front of the door. I again heard the woman say, "Fred, Fred, pray do not hurt me!" I then heard two tremendous blows, which sounded as if given by a chopper. All was then still, and the gas-light was lowered. Several persons stood by, and I said, "Pray break the door open, for I think the woman is murdered." One man lifted another up, looked through the holes of the shutter, and saw the woman lying here, and the door was then broken open.

The magistrate then proceeded to the hospital, and took the evidence of the injured woman. She said the prisoner had called on her and had asked that he might come in. "We went into the kitchen, and he mixed the gin with some water. A little while after that he said he would go into the parlour and see the time. I did not think anything of that, for I had no suspicion. I forgot what time he said it was. He brought down some of Cassell's Bibles, and when he had been there a moment or so I heard some boys calling out, and I said, 'The street door is open; some one must have opened it and got in.' I took the candle and went up stairs to my master's bedroom. He took the knife from the shop and came up after me. When I got up stairs I fancied I saw master's chest was open, and the place turned topsy-turvy. I said, 'I will run down and fetch the police,' and he cut after me, and when I was going to the door Fred got before me, but he shut it, and cut at me with a knife. I said, 'Oh, Fred, it is Mary; do not hurt me.' I do not know any more. I am almost sure I fell. I had not got my senses after that until I was put in a cab and taken to some hospital, but I do not know which."

After some further evidence, taken when the magistrate had returned to the police court, the prisoner was remanded till Tuesday next.

FATALITY AT SEA.—Captain Arthur Campbell, of the Morning Star, thus details a melancholy event which took place on the 22nd of March:—"On the 22nd of March, at seven a.m., when steering east by south of Cape Henry (east coast of North America), I fell in with a schooner in a sinking condition, and ultimately came up with her, but unfortunately could render no immediate assistance, as the wind was blowing a perfect hurricane at the time. I, however, ran as close as safety would permit to the schooner, and attempted to save the crew, but failed. I again made a second attempt, and while doing so the schooner went down stem foremost, with all hands on board, within two cables' length of my ship. I then ran the Morning Star close to where the vessel went down, in order to more easily pick up any of the crew who might come to the surface; in this last act I was to be disappointed, as after the schooner went down there was not a trace left behind to show that such a sad and deplorable event had occurred but a few minutes before. I read the name of the schooner on her stern, but I do not know which."

A MAN DEVOURED BY RATS.—The remains of a man were, a few days since, found in the well of the ship *Result*, at present lying in the dry dock of Green's shipbuilding yard, Blackwall. An inquest was held, at which Frederick George Good, a seaman, said that he was employed on board the vessel on Thursday week, and had to take down the board over the pump-well. He descended and discovered the skeleton. There were likewise portions of a male person's dress, a pair of boots, and other articles. He searched the pockets and found twelve shillings in silver and three halfpence in copper. George Evans, boatman on board the *Result*, said that the vessel had left Port Phillip, Melbourne, with a general cargo and passengers. There had been no one missing during the voyage. He believed that the deceased must have stowed himself away for five months, and had secreted himself in the pump-well to obtain a free passage to England. By the Coroner: Believed that the deceased had been devoured by the rats, upwards of 1000 large animals were in the well-hole. The chief portion of the animals were dead. Dr. Bain, of Poplar, said that he was called on Friday week to see the remains, which were those of a male person, apparently between the age of twenty-five and thirty years, and about five feet nine inches in height. The deceased might have died from starvation, or probably he had been suffocated, and then the flesh had been eaten by the vermin in the well-hole. The jury returned an open verdict.

HORRIBLE SPECTACLE.—At the execution of a murderer at Nantes last week the guillotine, generally so mathematically exact, failed to do its duty completely, and a very horrible scene was the consequence. When the knife fell it was found that the head was not completely severed. The lower part of the jaw, elongated by a convulsive backward movement of the body, attached the head to the trunk, and in order to effect the separation one of the executioners leant upon the knife while another dragged at the body.

LAW AND CRIME.

WHEN divorces were the exclusive luxury of the wealthy and noble, ordinary newspaper-readers were prepared to meet constantly with aristocratic cases of frightful discords between man and wife. Now that almost any two jarring partners may bring their discords before the public eye at a small profit to a clever attorney, it is curious to observe how our aristocracy still preserve their old pre-eminence in matters of this sort. It is a matter, moreover, less of general than of psychological interest that it is the military-swell element especially which forms an ingredient in the constitution of these peculiar cases. We have had the Rowley case and the Yelverton case. Now we have a corollary in the case of Viscount Forth, a young nobleman, who, if we remember rightly, occasioned a little scandal some years ago by his retirement from the Crimean campaign. According to evidence adduced in the Divorce Court last week the young Viscount has not been amiable in his domestic relations. He was married in October, 1855. Three days after marriage he had some disagreement with his lady, arising out of his proposal to go to Brussels without, or perhaps for want of, money, and, upon her starting an objection, flew into a passion, and directed her to go exactly whither a malefactor might have directed his "old woman" attempting to fetch him home from a gin-shop—namely, as Lady Forth described it, to "a bad place." One night, coming home drunk from supper, his Lordship smashed a marble mantelpiece with a blow aimed at the shoulder of his wife, then in the expectation of becoming a mother. He would, on ordinary occasions, use foul language on slight provocation and (says Lady Forth), "threaten to blind me, with a horrible oath which I hope you won't ask me to repeat." He sometimes beat her Ladyship's "little brother," and, on her once interfering, dashed her against the banisters with such force that she fainted. He came home drunk frequently, and had, as a result of his intemperance, an attack of delirium tremens. In 1858 he attacked his wife's sister, aged twenty-one, and tore her dress from her back. At last, worn out by his brutality, the lady-wife applied to a neighbouring magistrate for protection. Then the Viscount went upon his knees to her, entreating forgiveness, and when this was granted by the lady, reserving only a refusal again to live with him, his Lordship is deposed to have declared with an oath that he would do everything to ruin her, and that there was no lie that he would not tell to destroy her character. "Then," says her Ladyship, "he pushed me away, and told me to go where he always told me to go." There is one more unpleasant incident in this case, but it is one which involves a sort of dramatic justice. It appears that Lady Forth has not been altogether blameless. Consequently, some difficulty arises as to whether the relief accorded by the Court should not be rather in the form of separation than of divorce. In other words, Lady Forth has revenged her own wrongs by dishonouring the husband who has used matrimony as the opportunity for his brutality, and the result may be that the ill-fated couple are thereby placed out of the pale of the merciful provision afforded by the law for the relief of ill-judged marriages where the wrong is upon one side only.

Mr. Tyrwhitt is no doubt most able and experienced police magistrate, as learned in the law as any one in his position need be; but with regard to the "fitness of things" as philosophers denominate a certain class of ideas, even Mr. Tyrwhitt may be allowed once to exemplify the old adage of "aliquid dormitat Homerus." A young vagabond, dressed in a Scotch kilt, is in the habit of creating a dismal row in Regent-street late at night. It is considered by certain nocturnal frequenters of that street great fun to cause this juvenile mendicant to blow out discordant sounds before quiet houses evidently closed for the night. The boy, who calls himself Campbell—being probably as much a Campbell as a Plantagenet—commenced his horrid rumpus before the house of Mr. Dolby, seal-engraver. Mr. Dolby required him to move off, more especially as a lady was lying ill in the house, but the boy refused. On Mr. Dolby collaring the fellow, a mob set upon Mr. Dolby and ill-used him. All this was testified to Mr. Tyrwhitt, then hearing the charge against Campbell, a prisoner. Mr. Tyrwhitt said the prisoner was liable to a fine of forty shillings, or one month's imprisonment. Observe the statutory relation of the two penalties. But, for some reason or other, Mr. Tyrwhitt fined the prisoner five shillings, with the same alternative. This is more than curious, it is funny. Here is a sentence which is a mitigation only if the prisoner can afford to pay a reduced fine. If he cannot, there is no mitigation in the imprisonment. Reduced to an arithmetical formula, and supposing the imprisonment to represent, as it should clearly, the correct penal equivalent for non-payment of the fine, and the mitigating circumstance to be X (the unknown quantity as in this case), the matter would stand thus:—As C—X=1(month), so is C+X=1. Or, in another way, thus: As A (18s.)—1 (month), so is B (5s.)—1 (month). Which has not the appearance of being correct in either case.

The famous case in which arose the question whether a clergyman might legally perform the marriage service at his own wedding came on for hearing before the House of Lords on Monday last, on appeal from the Exchequer Chamber, Dublin. Their Lordships decided in the negative, and thereby found the issue of such marriage illegitimate. In a case last week, at Guildhall, relating to the obtaining of goods under false pretences by a prisoner for debt, the attention of the Alderman was directed to an advertisement by one Ignatius Pallaky, connected with an establishment called a Private Inquiry Office. The advertisement requested that all persons having any charge against the prisoner then at the bar should apply to the office before mentioned. The Inspector in charge of the case pointed out that such an advertisement was calculated to divert information and defeat justice by the substitution of an irresponsible private office for the properly constituted authorities, and that the public should be protected from the erroneous impression that such offices were connected with the

regular police. The Alderman, Sir F. G. Mood, among other observations, remarked that the publication of the proceedings would go a great way in preventing applications to any but the police authorities on criminal matters.

SHOCKING MURDER AT PLYMOUTH.

A DREADFUL murder took place on Saturday night at Plymouth. The Cork Steam-ship Company's vessel Prussian Eagle was lying in the Great Western Docks, and on Saturday evening three of her seamen—John Hart, Cornelius Moyina, and Daniel Harrington—had been on shore drinking, returning to the vessel in the evening in a semi-intoxicated state. Shortly after they returned Harrington and Moyina wrangled, and presently fell to fighting, Moyina proving himself by far the best man. This affair then seemed to have been closed, but Hart, apparently not liking the turn things had taken, said he could fight Moyina, but whether any blows did actually take place between Moyina and him at present appears to be unknown. Moyina then sat down on a seat and leaned against a bulkhead, the whole affair taking place in the ship's forecastle. While he was in that position Hart, without apparently any further provocation, rushed at him and struck him three violent blows on the nose, and threw his body on him. While Moyina was thus lying back struggling under Hart in a half-stupefied state, Hart put his hand in his own pocket, drew forth a claspknife, which he opened, drove it into Moyina's body, and then coolly wiping it on his own trousers, replaced it in his pocket. The knife took effect in Moyina's heart, killing him instantly. A boy present gave an alarm, and a quartermaster of the ship coming down ordered Hart to give him the knife, which he did. The quartermaster then placed a bag under the deceased's head, and left him there, believing him only to be exhausted by the struggle, and not examining as to what injury the knife had done. Hart and the quartermaster returned on deck. The murder was committed between eleven and twelve o'clock, but the fatal nature of the affray was not discovered until about three o'clock the following morning. The deceased, appearing not to recover, was examined by some of his shipmates, and his death discovered. In the interim Hart had asked for and got back the knife from the quartermaster, and it cannot now be found.

On Sunday morning Hart was taken into custody on a charge of murder, and Harrington was apprehended, charged with assaulting the deceased. The quartermaster and boy have also been detained as witnesses, but the vessel left Plymouth on Sunday morning to convey troops from Bristol to Cork.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

Owing to the purchase of the whole of the silver held by the Bank of England, upwards of £9,000,000 (for transmission to India), in the exchange at New York to 107, and the shipment of several rather large parcels of gold to the Continent, most National Securities have ruled very inactive during the present week. In prices, however, no change of importance has taken place. Consols, for Money, have been gone at 92½ to 92; for Account, 92 to 92½; Reduced Consols per Cent., 203½; New Three per Cent., 90½; New Six per Cent., 100; Consols, 100; Annuities, 103; Exchange Bills, 25, ds. to 18, 10s.; Bank Stock, 100, 10s.

There has been an improved demand for money, but the Bank of England and in Lombard street, and the rates of discount generally, have been well supported. In the open market, the best short bills have been done at 44 to 44 per cent.

Indian Securities have continued in fair request, about previous rates. The Old stock has realised 233, the New, 101½ to 102; the Four per Cent Rupee Paper, 76½, the Five per Cent Ditt., 91½; The Debentures have sold at 96½, and the Bonds, 150 to 160, ds.

At the annual meeting of the Oriental Bank, a dividend and bonus were declared at the rate of 16 per cent per annum.

In the value of Foreign Stocks, no material change has taken place, except that the Bank of France, Half per Cent have marked 87; Danish Three per Cents, 85 ex. 86; Prussian Three per Cents, 72; Portuguese Three per Cent, 40½; Russian Five per Cent, 102½; Spanish Three per Cents, 49½; Ditto New, 104½; Ditto Pasible, 16½; Ditto, certificates, 5½; Tukish Old Six per Cent, 70½; Ditto New, 5½; French Three per Cent, 68½; Dutch Two and a Half per Cents, 64½; and Dutch Four per Cent, 93 ex. ds.

The market for Joint-stock Bank Shares has ruled quiet. Australian have risen d½; Chartered of India, Australia and China, 21; London and County, 35½; London Joint Stock, 30; London and Westminster, 67½; Royal, 5½; and Union of Australia, 33.

Colonial Government Securities have been firm in price; but the business in them has been moderate.

Metropolitan Securities have been in steady request, at full price. Australian Agricultural have sold at 29½; Copper Miners of England, Seven-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 17; Crystal Palace, 34½; English and Australian Copper, 31; London General Omnibus, 1½; Mediterranean Extension Telegraph, 4; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, New, 39½; Grand Junction Canal, 32½; Regent's Canal, 22½; Commercial Docks, 9½; East and West India, 11½; London, 50; St. Katharine, 55.

The market for Railway Securities has been rather inactive, and, in some instances, prices have had a slighty drooping tendency.

Caledonian have sold at 95½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 30; Great West, 71½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 110½; London and Brighton, 110½; London and North-Western, 9½; London and South Western, 95½; Midland, 124½; south-Eastern, 8½.

METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Only moderate supplies of English wheat have been on offer the last few months, and there has been a fair demand for foreign quotations. We have, however, to notice in the value of foreign wheat, in which the tendency has not increased. Floating cargoes of grain have ruled very inactive. There has been a fair sale, for barley, at late quotations. Malt, however, has commanded very little attention. Oats have moved off freely, at extreme rates. Beans have advanced to 2s.; grey peas, per quarter.

No alteration has taken place in the price of flour.

ENGLISH COMMERCE.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 3ds. to 70s.; white, 4½s. to 7½s.; grinding barley, 29s. to 30s.; distilling ditto, 31s. to 35s.; malting, 31s. to 42s.; rye, 32s. to 37s.; malt, 56s. to 78s.; feed oats, 19s. to 24s.; potato ditto, 26s. to 32s.; tick beans, 37s. to 42s.; grey peas, 35s. to 42s.; white ditto, 30s. to 45s. per quarter.

CATTLE.—Fair average supplies of fat stock have been on offer this week. Generally speaking, the demand has ruled fair in most instances, as follows:—Beef, from 34. ds. to 44. 10s.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 6s. 10d.; lamb, 5s. 8d. to 8s. 8d.; veal, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; pork, 5s. to 5s. 40s. per lb. by the carcass.

MEAT AND LEADENHALL.—Each kind of meat has moved off, at our quotations:—Beef, from 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 5s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; lamb, 5s. 8d. to 8s. 8d.; veal, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; pork, 5s. to 5s. 40s. per lb. by the carcass.

THE DEMAND FOR MEAT DESCRIPTIONS IS STEADY, and prices are well supported.

STAGS.—Good and fine raw qualities have sold freely, at very full rates; but low and damp parcels have commanded very little attention.

Refined goods are firm, at 5s. 6d. to 5s. per cwt.

CORSES.—There is still a good consumptive inquiry for all kinds, at very full prices.

COCOA.—The demand is restricted to small parcels, on former terms.

RICE.—Prices have rather given way, and the market is somewhat inactive.

PROVISIONS.—All kinds of Irish butter are a dull sale, at late rates. Foreign is rather cheaper. English parcels rule heavily.

Bacon is in request, on rather higher terms. Ham and lard are firm.

SPIRITS.—Most descriptions of rum move off steadily, at very full prices. Proof Liqueur, s. 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10d.; proof East India, 9½s. per gallon.

Handy is selling at from 7s. 8d. to 10s. 2d.; Hamburgh spirit, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 1d.; English ditto, 2s. to 2s. 10d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 7s. 10d. to 8s. 2d. per gallon.

HOPS.—The demand generally (late and early) are rather slender. Mid and East Kent pouts, 8s. to 20s.; Weald of Kent, 9s. to 18s.; Sussex, 6s. to 12s.; and yearlings, 11s. to 18s. per cwt.

WOOL.—English wool is in fair request, at full quotations; but foreign and Indian qualities command very little attention.

FORFAX.—Large quantities continue on offer, and the demand is heavy, at from 5s. to 10s. per cwt.

HAY AND STRAW.—Meadow hay, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; clover ditto, 6s. 10d. to 8s. 10d.; and straw, 6s. 10d. to 8s. per load. A slow trade.

OILS.—Linseed oil is selling at 28s. 6d.; Olive, Gallipoli, 6s. 10d.; Messina and Malaga, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; coconut, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; and palm, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per cwt.

TALLOW.—The market is firm, at very full prices. P. Y. C. on the spot, 10s.; and for delivery during the last three months, 9s. 6d. to 10s. per cwt. The stock is 70,000 casks, against 31,000 ditto in 1859, and 12,000 in 1859. Town tallow, 5s. per cwt., net cash.

COALS.—Best house coals 18s. to 19s.; seconds, 17s. 6d. to 17s. 10d.; other kinds, 18s. to 18s. per ton.

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